MR. K'S CONFIDENT MESSAGE

Soviet Union spurs a successful Summit by reducing forces

NATIONAL GUARDIAN

15 cents

the progressive newsweekly

VOL. 12, NO. 15 NEW YORK, JANUARY 25, 1960

THE SUPREME SOVIET (parliament) of the Soviet Union of Jan. 14 heard a confident and relaxed Premier Khrushchev expound on the "State of the Soviet Union." It was a speech that was sure of Russia's domestic future and optimistic about relaxation of international tension. Such was his confidence that he asked for and won approval of a reduction of 1,200,000 men in the armed forces.

He said: "We have begun our Seven-Year Plan very well." Last year the Soviet Union produced more industrial and consumer goods than the plan had called for. More than 2,000,000 "well-appointed apartments were built," indicating that "the housing shortage is being successfully solved." The grain harvest was lower than in the record year of 1958 because of drought in some areas; but this was balanced by government purchase abroad.

THE SIX-HOUR DAY: National income, he said, had increased by about 100,000,000 rubles. "More than 13,000,000 factory workers and salaried staffs had been put on reduced seven-and-a-half and six-hour working days by the end of the past year." "The switchover of all the country's workers and salaried staffs to a shorter working day," Khrushchev promised, "will have been completed before this year is out." Comparing the figures of rate of growth of industrial production in the U.S. and the U.S.S.R., he said: "We are successfully solving the task of overtaking and surpassing the U.S. in per capita production."

Khrushchev said that in education and science the Soviet Union was forging ahead. There were four times as many students in Soviet colleges and universities as in Britain, France, West Germany and Italy combined. The Soviet moon rockets last year "opened up a new era in world science and engineering." In the development and assembly line production of intercontinental ballistic missiles of various types, he said, "we are several years ahead of other countries."

THE BIG ANNOUNCEMENT: He declared: "The year 1959 just ended will go down in history as the opening year of full-scale construction of a Communist society in our country."

Endowed with a high sense of the dramatic, the Soviet Premier in his major speeches usually fires a shot heard 'round the world. The Jan. 14 speech was no exception.

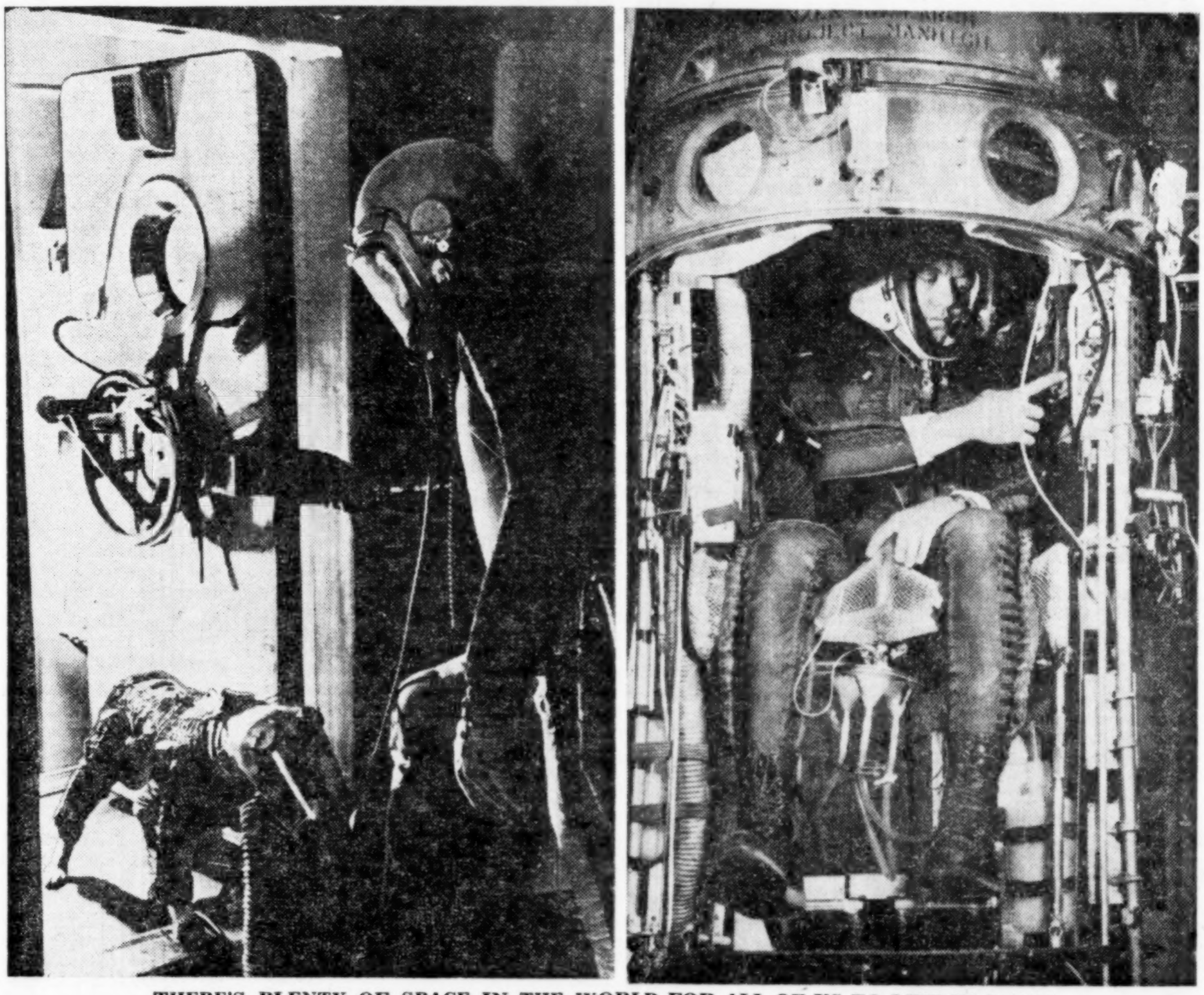
Khrushchev proposed that the Soviet

Dowling, Indianapolis Star

"Is everyone comfortable back in the trailer?"

Union reduce its armed forces "by another 1,200,000." This would leave the Soviet armed forces at 2,423,000 men, slightly below U.S. forces and lower than "the level proposed by the U.S., Britain and France" during the 1956 disarmament discussions. He said Moscow could

(Continued on Page 10)



THERE'S PLENTY OF SPACE IN THE WORLD FOR ALL OF US TO LIVE IN PEACE

But the mind of man seeks to explore still more. Left, a Soviet man and dog demonstrate the latest in sartorial space wear as the world awaits the Soviet test in the Pacific. Right, a U.S. spaceman exhibits his outfit for the camera. The recent U.S.-Soviet agreement on space-for-peace has heartened many of us earthbound mortals.

THE AFL-CIO LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE

Meany's program: Bigger guns and Kennedy

By Russ Nixon
Guardian staff correspondent

WASHINGTON

DIVIDED, DEFENSIVE and demoralized, the AFL-CIO held its 1960 legislative conference in Washington, D.C., Jan. 11-13, with 600 officers of international unions, state and local labor councils in attendance. There were few if any rank and filers. and fewer than a dozen Negroes and women among the delegates.

In his uninspired and uninspiring address, president George Meany defended the AFL-CIO role in the passage of the Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin bill and excused Sen. John F. Kennedy and other "friends of labor" who voted for the anti-labor legislation. He pegged Vice President Nixon as anti-labor.

The Meany apology for Kennedy reflects a deep split in the AFL-CIO and a crisis in its legislative operation. President Al Hayes of the powerful Intl. Assn. of Machinists, an AFL-CIO vice president and chairman of its Ethical Practices Committee, is leading an attack on Kennedy because of his responsibility for the Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin bill. Another AFL-CIO vice president, Joe Curran, who heads the Natl. Maritime Union, is attacking Kennedy as a "glaring example of a fair-weather liberal" and criticizing the AFL-CIO legislative leadership for bungling the fight against repressive legislation. Hayes and Curran recently stopped an attempt by United Auto Workers president Walter Reuther and Intl. Union of Electrical Workers president James Carey to put over a resolution whitewashing Kennedy at the recent session of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union conference.

"STUPID": Rep. John Shelley (D-Calif.), for many years head of the AFL in California, last month told the San Francisco Labor Council that the AFL-CIO Legislative Dept. was "disorganized, inept, and stupid, absolutely stupid." Shelley wrote the AFL-CIO version of an "anti-racketeering but not anti-labor" bill which lost by a vote of 245 to 132. The defeat, Shelley says, was due to "disorganization of AFL-CIO lobbyists."

Meanwhile Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) is telling labor and other audiences all over the country that Kennedy betrayed the unions and voted with their Republican-Dixiecrat enemies in the Senate-House conference sessions writing the labor bill. Morse charges that his Massachusetts colleague sold out to Southern anti-labor Senators in return for support at the Democratic national convention.

Listing the aims of the AFL-CIO legislative program, Meany said "national defense" is first: "Whatever the cost, we must regain superiority in military weapons." For extra emphasis, he departed from his prepared text to add: "And this is truly number one."

SELECTIVE FACT SHEETS: Other items

(Continued on Page 4)

In this issue

THE VIGIL FOR PEACE
Here and abroad . . . . . . p. 3
PROTEST IN BRITAIN
Against anti-Semitism . p. 4
THE BROKEN CROSS
Graphic tale of hate . . . p. 5
THE U.S.-CUBA STRAIN
What are the causes? . . p. 6
SCHOOL FOR TORTURE
The Algeria story. . . . . p. 8
SOVIET WRITER'S PLEA
See the Spectator . . . . p. 12

THE MAIL BAG

Bon voyage

ROQUEBRUNNE-CAP-MARTIN, FRANCE

Several World Citizens, including myself, are organizing World Citizens for Peace and Freedom. We believe that the world needs an anarchist-pacifist order of independent World Citizens loyal only to love and brotherhood. Our world needs a pure absolute star of men not corrupted by money, property and politics to point the way from madness to wholeness. The old order of nations, money, police, violence and self-empire must give way to universal love and brotherhood if our world is to survive. The old order says: "What's yours is mine." The new order must say: "What's mine is yours."

We have pledged ourselves to responsible action. We give our full time to the struggle for peace and freedom. We practice love and non-violence and we refuse to recognize governments that employ force, including police and the military. We do not use money and do not carry identification (at present, we must compromise on this principle until we are establshed).

Our intention is to walk from village to village calling men into our order and suggesting that the villages declare their independence from the state and form a self-sufficient community of sharing without the use of money. First we hope to form such a self-sufficient community ourselves, where no money will be used and all will be held in common as an example to other villages.

Richard Fichter

Glad somebody does

SITKA, ALASKA

Undoubtedly the Roman Catholics of America approve of President Eisenhower visiting Franco, the butcher of free thought, and the Republican political machine has gained a lot of Catholic backing.

Owen C. Rademacher

Noggin recipe

BREEZY BANKS, N.C.

President Eisenhower's statement on the possibility of ending the ban on the testing of atomic weapons indicates that winter is here. The President, his staff and their industrial and military advisors are evidently sadly in need of an abundant supply of fresh, organically-grown fruits and vegetables. Eggnogs made of raw, fertile eggs and raw, fresh milk, sesame seeds, sunflower seeds, and various nuts, provided their germ is still vital and alive—not destroyed by grinding, roasting or other abuse—will help supply the vital spark of hope and life in case an abundant supply of fresh fruits and vegetables is not readily available.

Meanwhile, for the sake of mankind, let us hope for an early thaw.

Vernon Ward

How Crazy Can You Get Dept.

America's fun budget nearly doubles that spent for education—at a time when the U.S.S.R. is pouring more and more money into education to enslave mankind—an audience attending yesterday's dedication of Wayne State University's newest building was told.

"Only about $22 billion is spent for education in the United States to free mankind," said Leonard S. Woodcock, a United Auto Workers vice president and the president of the university's Board of Governors.

"That's 4% of the national income," he said, "while Russia is spending three or four times as much on education."
—The Detroit **News**, 11/19/59

One year free sub to sender of each item printed under this heading. Be sure to send original clip with each entry. Winner this week: [illegible], Manhattan, N. Y.

Open letter to L.A. angels

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

By the time you read this, you will have received from me a letter telling of the GUARDIAN'S Birthday Celebration on Saturday evening, Feb. 13, at the Alexandria Hotel in Los Angeles (see ad, p. 10). We enclosed two tickets and asked you to pay for them by mail. A coupon and an addressed return envelope were enclosed.

It is important that we have some idea of the attendance, so please order your tickets now. And may we remind you that if you cannot possibly attend, a birthday gift to the GUARDIAN will be greatly appreciated.

Jack Fox, L.A. representative
465 S. Detroit St., L.A. 36

Cold peace

NEW YORK, N. Y.

If on Antartica ice
They can thaw Cold War,
Where it's warmer,
what in Hell
Are we waiting for?

L. G.

Reduce the dosage!

CAMROSE, ALBERTA

The dose of poison the powers-that-be have fed the American people of late years is frightening. I hope, with your help, the people will eventually see the light.

I can't say that I am very proud of Canada right now either, with her red-baiting. The pendulum took a frightening swing to the right in the last election; perhaps the next election will correct that considerably.

Gordon Y. MacPhee

Patent give-away

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

According to the Dec. 14 **Chemical Engineering News**, Counsel John A. Johnson of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration wants to give away U.S. ownership of patents developed by private contractors to the government. Under Johnson's proposal, after paying all costs of research and development, the government would merely receive a patent license: the contractor would own the patent itself. The Defense Dept., which already gives away patents developed with U.S. funds, supports Johnson's proposal.

Most technical employes are currently expected to waive personal patent rights as a condition of their employment. Johnson and the Defense Dept. apparently feel that what's sauce for the employe is not sauce for the employer.

Name withheld

Note from a Southerner

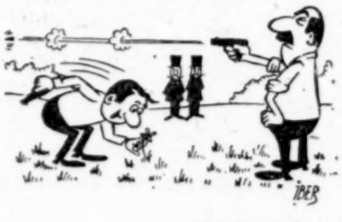
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

(Letter from a friend in the Deep South):

I think the worst aspect of living in the South is the simply absurd position so many people in the rest of the country take, that it is unwise to "interfere" in the South and that "outsiders" have no place in the struggle. People who don't hesitate to take action in Arabia, Sudan or any place, such as Mrs. Roosevelt, say in all sincerity that they feel to come South would "do more harm than good" so the Negroes and the few liberal southern whites are left simply defenseless and with none of the help that is expressed by the rest of the country. Do you know any way to change this absurdity?

If the rest of the country showed it was really determined to live up to its professions, the situation in the South would change quickly and quietly. Even right here the screaming WCC and KKK people seek jobs at the Federal air bases and happily apparently eat, work, use the same rest rooms, even swim in the same pool with Negroes on the base—and then come home and yell white supremacy. It is so absurd and irrational, but how the rest of the country has fallen for this "more harm than good" business is simply beyond my comprehension.

Florence Luscomb



Vie Nuove, Rome

"Ah, a four leaf clover!"

Boost

VENICE, CALIF.

Your article on the Puerto Rican hearings gave me a boost. The Puerto Ricans surely gave the Committee the kind of reception it so richly deserved. My very best wishes to you and the rest of the GUARDIAN staff for the New Year.

Adele M. Allen

Short, sweet

NEWARK, N. J.

I'd like you to know the intellectual strength I derive from the GUARDIAN.

Louis Roth

Young Socialist

NEW YORK, N. Y.

We are now conducting a Fund Campaign to raise $1,200 in order for us to continue publication of the **Young Socialist** as well as conduct such activities as sending socialist Trailblazers across the country to sell our press and socialist literature.

As a result of the recent Trailblazers tour our subscription list is now higher than it has ever been. Also, a whole series of new opportunities have opened up to us for getting socialist speakers on campuses. Many people were introduced to socialist ideas for the first time. In the spring we are going to have a national conference at which we will formally constitute our national organization. Address: The Young Socialist, P.O. Box 741, Cooper Sta., New York City 3.

Sherry Finer

Ten Years Ago in the Guardian

THE FACE OF ADOLF HITLER on the West German horizon has become a lot more distinct since the GUARDIAN first pictured it in the Ruhr factory-chimney smoke on Nov. 1, 1948 (see p. 8)—together with the story, then published almost nowhere else, of how the breaking up of German industrial cartels was sabotaged.

Week by week the parallel has been drawn in these columns with the post-World War I creation of Hitler fascism by U.S., British and German cartel partners. For the second time in a generation representatives of the same U.S. money clique who helped build the Hitler monster are being allowed to replace fascism's foundation stone—the German industrial monopolies.

Latest development is the announcement that West German Chancellor Adenauer has been consulting with the Bruederschaft—the fraternity of Hitler's old generals.

—From the National Guardian, Jan. 23, 1950

NATIONAL GUARDIAN
the progressive newsweekly

Published weekly by Weekly Guardian Associates, Inc., 197 E. 4th St., N.Y. 9, N.Y. Telephone: ORegon 3-3800

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: U.S.A. Possessions, Canada, Latin America, Philippine Islands, $5 a year. First class and air mail on request. United Kingdom 35s a year payable to GUARDIAN London Bureau, 16 Talbot Sq., London W2. England; otherwise $6 a year overseas GUARDIAN Paris Bureau, 103 Avenue de Gravelle, St. Maurice (Seine), France. Single copies 15c. Reentered as second class matter Feb. 20, 1953, at the Post Office at New York, N.Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

CEDRIC BELFRAGE *Editor-in-exile* | JOHN T. McMANUS *General Manager* | JAMES ARONSON *Editor*

EDITORIAL STAFF: Louis E. Burnham, Lawrence Emery, Kumar Goshal, Robert E. Light, Russ Nixon (Washington), Tabitha Petran, Robert Joyce (Art), David Reif (Art Library), Norval D. Welch (Production). LIBRARIAN: Jean Norrington. PROMOTION and CIRCULATION: George Evans. ADVERTISING and BUYING SERVICE: Lillian Kolt. GUARDIAN EVENTS: Theodora Peck. FOREIGN BUREAUS: Cedric Belfrage (London), Anne Bauer (Paris), George Wheeler (Prague), W. G. Burchett (Moscow), Anna Louise Strong (Peking), Narendra Goyal (New Delhi), Ursula Wassermann (roving correspondent). LOS ANGELES representative; Jack Fox, 465 So. Detroit St., Los Angeles 36. Phone: WEbster 8-8065.

Vol. 12, No. 15 401 January 25, 1960

REPORT TO READERS

Jack & Civic Virtue

NEW YORK CITY HALL once had a statue out front called Civic Virtue, but for want of a fig leaf large enough to keep municipal moralists from pointing, it was removed to a hiding place under one of the Brooklyn bridges.

This month New York's Civil Virtue came out of hiding to indict and arrest the Borough President of Manhattan for letting a favor-seeking real estate man pay a $4,400 bill for decorating his home. The total bill was $5,500, and because nobody paid the remaining $1,100 the painter and decorator blew the whistle on the deal. Civic Virtue moved with unprecedented if exemplary speed in the matter. The aggrieved painter spilled the story to the New York **Post** in mid-December; before mid-January the luckless official was under arrest.

The official was Hulan Jack, first Negro to be elected to the Borough Presidency in Manhattan, the highest elective administrative post held by a Negro anywhere in the U.S.

Seasoned political and courthouse reporters were unprepared for Jack's indictment. The most they had expected was a grand jury presentment condemning the Borough President's breach of public trust; and probably a resignation under fire. The last time a comparable official was indicted (and eventually jailed) was in 1931, when Queens Borough President Maurice Connolly was found enmeshed in sewer construction scandals involving millions.

HARDLY ANY NEW YORK BOROUGH PRESIDENT has been completely above reproach in the years since the Connolly scandal. The still-Borough President of the Bronx, James J. Lyons, was shown back in 1941-2 to have used his borough's men, trucks and material—a supply of fine Belgian paving blocks—to pave the courtyard of the country estate of the then Bronx political boss, Ed Flynn. This gave rise to a celebrated encounter in the Board of Estimate between Lyons and the Communist Party legislative representative at City Hall, Simon W. Gerson. Lyons aimed some uncomplimentary remarks at Gerson, whose reply still echoes in City Hall:

"Let he among you who is without sin cast the first Belgian paving block!"

This was about the most punitive blow to land on Lyons for his part in the Flynn scandal.

President Truman gave former New York Mayor William O'Dwyer the ambassadorship to Mexico when scandals in his administration in the Forties threatened to bring the roof down. Later the Kefauver investigation produced sworn testimony that O'Dwyer had accepted $10,000 in cash from a representative of the Uniformed Firemen's Assn. on the steps of Gracie Mansion, the mayoral residence; and eventually a fire department official and long-time O'Dwyer aide named Moran was sent to jail for directing a systematic shakedown running into hundreds of thousands of dollars from the installation of oilburners throughout the city. O'Dwyer is living in Mexico; he has never been indicted.

INDICTMENTS COME ABOUT from district attorneys placing facts before grand juries. In Jack's case he admittedly lied to District Attorney Frank Hogan, saying the painting and decorating had been paid for by Mrs. Jack out of her household money. Then, unable to substantiate this story, he admitted that real estate man Sidney Ungar had paid for the job, but said it had been done as a loan. Since Ungar does business with the city, the transaction between them violated the City Charter.

However, if grand juries indicted every New York public official known or thought to have taken substantial favors in cash or kind from contract-seekers, the city courts would have been jammed during every administration back to the beginning. So there is wide wonderment as to why the book was thrown at Hulan Jack.

THE NEGRO VOTER in New York regards Jack primarily as a symbol of representation in government. And the Negro voter is New York is becoming ever more conscious of discrimination against this community in housing, school segregation because of zoning and general lack of voice in civic and judicial positions. He knows that jimcrow, while he may speak with a softer voice, still speaks loud enough in New York.

The Negro community is undivided in demanding that if Jack should give up his office, he be replaced with a Negro. Otherwise there will be good grounds for believing that the objective of the proceedings against Jack will be the silencing of the Negro stirring. If that happens, a lot more than Civic Virtue will come out from under the bridge in the uproar that will ensue. **—THE GUARDIAN**

MARCHES AND VIGILS AND RALLIES

It doesn't get much publicity, but fight for peace goes on

WHILE RULERS tugged against the tide of history to hold on to their mass-destruction weapons, citizens in England and the United States stepped up their efforts to push, pull and drag Western leaders to the side of sanity.

Fifty-eight prominent Britons Jan. 6 sent an appeal to President Eisenhower to renew U.S. suspension of nuclear tests. Failure to continue the moratorium, the statement said, "threatens our hopes for advance toward disarmament in 1960."

Signers included Prof. Joseph Rotblat, nuclear physicist who worked on the first A-bomb project at Los Alamos; Lord Bertrand Russell; Baroness Wooton of Abinger; the Bishops of Birmingham and Llandaff; eight Fellows of the Royal Society; writers Sir Compton Mackenzie, J. B. Priestley, E. M. Forster, Cecil Day Lewis, John Braine, John Osborne and Doris Lessing; actors Sir Michael Redgrave, Dame Peggy Ashcroft, Dame Edith Evans, Mary Ure and John Neville; sculptors Henry Moore and Barbara Hepworth; composers Benjamin Britten and Michael Tippett, unionists Robert Willis, vice chairman of the Trades Union Congress, and John Horner, genl. secy. of the Fire Brigades Union.

82 ARRESTED: The appeal was one of a series of actions organized by the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament. While London police, reinforced by U.S. Marines, stood guard outside the American Embassy Jan. 3, about 500 persons in the street chanted "Ban the Bomb." A petition addressed to President Eisenhower was passed through the locked gate. Canon John Collins, chairman of the Campaign, joined the demonstrators after preaching the afternoon sermon at St. Paul's Cathedral. Some picketed the Embassy until midnight.

Another group, Direct Action Committee Against Nuclear War, staged a demonstration Jan. 2 at the Royal Air Force Thor rocket base in Harrington. Six Committee leaders had been arrested Dec. 15 and sentenced to two months in jail for failing to call off the demonstration. At the base, 82 persons including 26 women were arrested on charges of obstruction. They pleaded guilty and spent four days in jail. They were given a conditional release after they told the court that they would pay no fines.

MARCHES AND VIGILS: These are other recent actions:

- About 40 young people set off in a rainstorm in Liverpool Dec. 26 on a nine-day anti-bomb march across Britain. Their ranks swelled as they passed through northern industrial towns.
- A 52-hour peace vigil was maintained in Whitehall last Christmas by about 150 people.
- Jails holding the committee leaders were picketed.
- Around the slogan "No Nuclear Weapons for West Germany," the Communist Party of Britain will hold 68 public meetings between Jan. 17 and March 16 across the country. Included is a demonstration and rally in Hyde Park on Jan. 31.

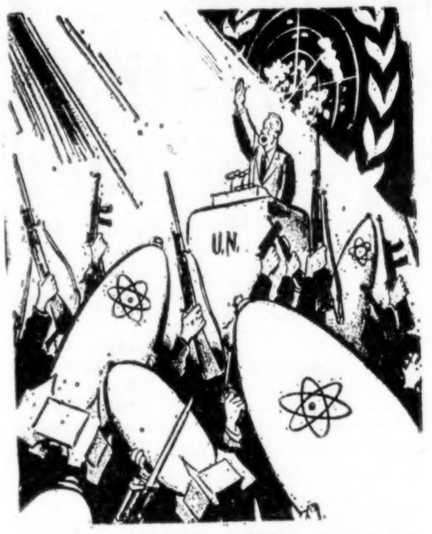
U.S. BLACKOUT: Peace activity in the U.S. is less organized and coordinated and receives almost no publicity. But in scores of places, under varying auspices, it goes on almost constantly.

The Natl. Committee for A Sane Nuclear Policy, largest of the groups, is concentrating on the Geneva negotiations on a weapons-testing ban. It believes that a major stumbling block at Geneva is the Administration's fear that it will not be able to get a treaty ratified by the Senate. SANE is urging people to write to their Congressmen and Senators and to President Eisenhower urging a test ban treaty.

Since July 1, 1959, a small band of pacifists have maintained a constant but slightly publicized vigil outside the germ warfare center at Fort Detrick, Md. Originally scheduled to last five days, the vigil will continue indefinitely. More than 700 people, from all over the country, have participated at various times. They stand, in two-hour shifts, in quiet meditation as witness against the immorality of germ weapons. There has been a growing response to the vigil. Twelve members of the faculty of the Boston University School of Theology sent a message of support. Another message was sent by 189 women leaders of the United Church of Christ.

Among those who have participated in the vigil are Dr. Henry Hitt Crane, pastor of the Central Methodist Church in Detroit; Clarence Pickett, former head of the American Friends Service Committee, and Dr. Victor Paschkis, Columbia University professor and president of the Society for Social Responsibility in Science.

ATTITUDES CHANGE: Reaction of the military and civilian personnel at the base and in the community has changed. Before the vigil began, soldiers at the base were given bayonet and anti-riot drill to take care of the "communist outfit" that was coming. Civilians were aroused and frightened. But as the community came to know the pacifists, its reactions softened.



Flannery, Baltimore Evening Sun

"All in favor of disarmament raise hands."

In a recent survey, a food wholesaler in neighboring Frederick said: "They have the right to demonstrate. They haven't created a disturbance. They're witnessing to what they believe."

A commercial photographer said: "I've always considered them sort of crackpots, but if they want to do it, it's all right."

A spokesman for the Army Chemical Corps said that Fort Detrick would continue its work "to defend this country."

A civilian worker at the base described his dilemma: "I'm in the middle. I'm a church member and I believe in peace. But I make twice as much now as I ever did, and even if it is blood money it's paying for the house, it's sending my son through college and I give generously to good causes, especially my church."

The vigil is planning a conference in Frederick Feb. 20-21 to discuss constructive alternatives to chemical warfare. Further information may be obtained from: Appeal and Vigil at Fort Detrick, 324 W. Patrick St., Frederick, Md. Contributions may be sent to that address. Lawrence Scott is director of the vigil.

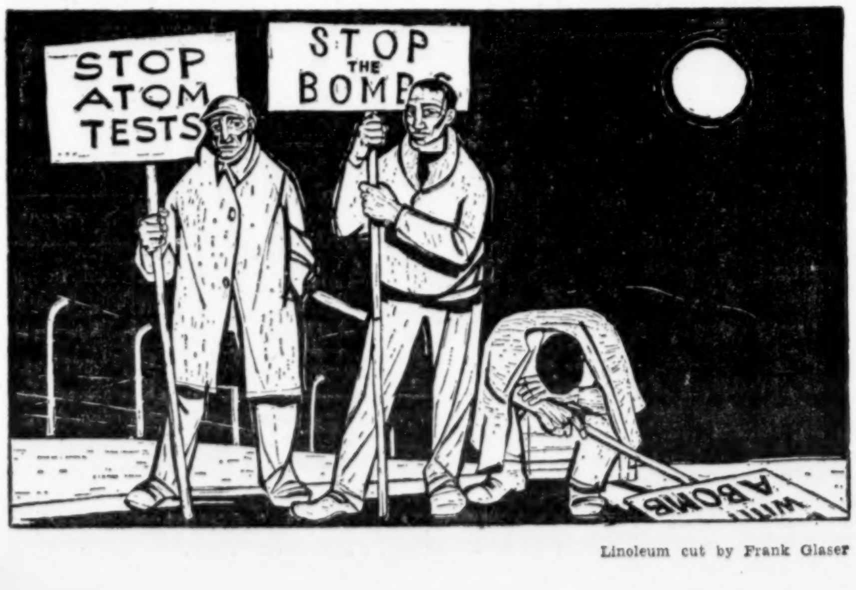
FOURTH NECESSITY: These are other peace actions:

- A group of Illinois Quakers, sparked by faculty members of the U. of Illinois, taxed themselves 1% of their gross income for the United Nations. "This is not an act of charity," they explained. "We felt that peace has become the fourth necessity of life, along with food, shelter and clothing." They are also planning a "message of peace to our fellow inhabitants of this earth."
- A march in protest to nuclear bomb tests was held in San Francisco Jan. 16 by the Unitarian Fellowship for Social Justice. Marchers paused at the French consulate to protest the forthcoming tests in the Sahara Desert.
- Eleven religious leaders in New Jersey issued a plea Dec. 22 for a "permanent end to nuclear weapons by all nations, negotiated political settlements and the establishment of world law of international affairs."

SMALL PRICE: Marjorie Swann returned home to Trevose, Pa., Jan. 11 after serving a six-month sentence in Federal prison for protesting the construction of a missile base at Mead, Neb., last summer. She was one of 18 pacifists arrested; seven served jail terms. Mrs. Swann was the last to be released. Their project was called Omaha Action: Nonviolence Against Nuclear Missile Policy.

On entering jail she had said: "I can only say that the guilt I may feel now, and the pain at leaving my husband and children, is nothing compared to the guilt and pain I will feel—if I am still alive—at seeing my children blasted to death by an H-bomb . . .

"Look at your children and your grandchildren. Think what is in store for them. Accept your responsibility for their future. That is what my friends and I ask as we go to prison. If you will try to save the children of all the world, prison is a small price to pay."



Linoleum cut by Frank Glaser

HEARINGS DEMANDED

Drive urges no money for Un-Americans

REP. FRANCIS E. WALTER lost no time on the first day of the new session of Congress in introducing a resolution (H. Res. 413) asking for more money for his House Committee on Un-American Activities. He also asked for money to print two documents: **Crimes of Khrushchev** and **The Communist Ideology.**

The requests were referred to the House Committee on Administration. Rep. Omar Burleson (D.-Tex.) is chairman of this committee, but the matter will be considered first by a subcommittee headed by Rep. Samuel N. Friedel (D-Md.).

Last year Congress voted $327,000 for the Un-American Committee in a steamroller action. The Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (421 Seventh Ave., New York 1, N.Y.) is urging people to write to insist on public hearings by the Administration Committee before it acts on the appropriations. In previous years, the ECLC reports, such requests have been denied, but the organization has once again urged hearings and has asked for permission to testify.

L.A. PHONE DRIVE: On the West Coast the Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms (617 No. Larchmont Blvd., Los Angeles 4, Calif.) has organized a telephone campaign, manned by 200 volunteers, to contact 5,000 persons in the Los Angeles area asking them to write their Congressmen to vote against appropriations for the Un-American Committee. A suggested letter said:

Herblock, Washington Post

"Hold on there, Hotspur!"

"This unconstitutional committee has repeatedly acted without legislative purpose, has harassed people for holding unpopular views, and has left in its wake human tragedy. It is a remnant of the McCarthy inquisitions which long since should have been abolished.'"

The Los Angeles committee has an excellent mailing piece, with reprints from many newspapers, which is available at 5c each.

CHICAGO CAMPAIGN: In Chicago, the Chicago Committee to Defend Democratic Rights (189 W. Madison, Chicago 2, Ill.) is also engaged in a letter-writing campaign against the committee.

The annual appropriations request is generally decided at the end of January. A barrage of mail reaching the House Office Building could help to encourage Congressmen who have privately expressed their opposition to the Un-American Committee but have been reluctant to speak out or vote against the appropriations because of seeming lack of public support.

OPPOSITION TO W. GERMAN POLICY STIFFENS

Britons see the Nazi pattern of '30s being repeated today

Special to the Guardian

LONDON

FIFTY THOUSAND Londoners marched in silence through the city on Sunday, Jan. 17, to the West German Embassy where its leaders protested the resurgence of anti-Semitism in that country. The column of marchers stretched for a mile and a half to make the demonstration one of the largest ever held here.

Participants included several members of Parliament and two majors of London boroughs. The protest was organized by the Association of Jewish Ex-Servicemen and Women, but the marchers were a cross section of the city's population with children, housewives, churchmen and unionists taking part. Banners read "We protest against Nazism" and "The blood of millions cries out."

At the Embassy, five leaders of the procession entered the building and handed a letter to Charge D'Affaires Dr. Joachim Ritter. It said the demonstration reflected British public opinion "which holds anti-Semitism in abhorance." The letter pointed out that former Nazis hold important positions in the civil service,

the armed forces, the police, the judiciary and the school system of West Germany.

A REPETITION: The demonstration was preceded by a general press campaign which saw the current outbreaks in West Germany as a repetition of the events that brought Hitler to power nearly 30 years ago.

"The pattern is precisely the same as it was with the Brownshirts and the Stormtroopers of the early '30's. The development of the political situation is following exactly the same lines."

Such is the verdict wired from Bonn by the **Daily Mirror's** Denis Martin, sent to investigate the West German anti-Semitic outbreaks. Spread over four of its 20 pages, Martin's first article even bumped Bardot's baby and accompanying cheesecake off page one of the world's top-circulation daily.

The report is the **Mirror's** first major political broadside since Britain's general election. Aiming to stay close to mass opinion trends, the **Mirror** decided that its campaign for the Labor Party had put it too far out on a limb, and the most controversial cause it had backed since then was cruelty to horses.

PUBLIC ALARM: Long banner-headlined reports in all British papers from Left to Right indicate the extent of public alarm at West German developments. The **Daily Express** found "ex-Hitler panzer man Adolph von Thadden" huddling with fellow leaders of "the Nazi-style German Reich party" in Kaiserlautern beer cellar before a "swastika-inspired party emblem."

Von Thadden, who "laughed at attempts to get his party rally banned," told **Express** reporter Colin Lawson: "Ex-Nazis are everywhere, and to be a Nationalist in Germany today is something to be proud of."

The **Express** also featured the "new reprieve for Krupp" in a Washington story about "breezy Berthold Beitz," Krupp's general manager who is "active in reshaping American opinion" and "has been closeted with Gen. John McCloy, former U.S. High Commissioner in Germany who in 1951 commuted Krupp's jail term for war crimes."

Adenauer's Berlin speech on Jan. 11 got page-one banner-head treatment in the **Express** as "an attack on Macmillan's Berlin policy," from which criticism of the anti-Semitic outbreaks was absent "to the astonishment of reporters and diplomats." The paper said the speech "once more unveils the deep split

PICKETS PROTEST BEFORE THE WEST GERMAN EMBASSY IN LONDON
All Britain is alarmed at the resurgence of Nazism under Adenauer

in the Western camp." It pointed out that the British government regards Berlin as the issue most likely to bring agreement at the Summit conference, and said this position remains unchanged despite Adenauer's rejection of further negotiation.

EFFECT IN BRITAIN: From Berlin, Lawson reported that this was "the only city in Free Germany" where counter-propaganda measures had been taken against anti-Semitism, and where school children are told about Hitler's massacre of Jews.

Meanwhile, this explanation of the West German outbreaks came from Senor Pedro Gomez Aparicio in the Madrid **Hoja del Lunes:** "Looked at objectively, they lack importance . . . No neo-Nazi or other German organization could be responsible . . . Only the Communists can benefit by the anti-Jewish campaign, which can be the work only of the Soviet Union."

Anyone advancing or supporting this "Communist plot" theory here would face public ridicule. The outstanding effect of the outbreaks in Britain is to strengthen opposition in all political sectors to the nuclear arming of West Germany and to German reunification.

Meany's program

(Continued from Page 1)

of the AFL-CIO's "Positive Program for America" included Federal aid to education, minimum wages, social security, civil rights, aid to depressed areas, and various construction programs. Excellently prepared "Fact Sheets" to guide the delegates were distributed on these subjects and on economic growth, tax reform, farm problems, and development of America's resources. There were no "Fact Sheets" or other material for the delegates on military spending, civil liberties, or on labor legislation such as Taft-Hartley and the Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin laws.

Rep. Gerald R. Ford of Grand Rapids, Mich., spoke for the Republicans at the opening session. He said the role of Vice President Nixon and Labor Secretary Mitchell in settling the steel strike should dispel any idea that the Republican Party is anti-labor. Ford criticized the attachment of labor to a single party as a "class struggle idea" and taunted the conference by saying that labor got no better deal from Congress in 1959 for having elected more Democrats than Republicans in 1958.

House Majority Leader John McCormack of Boston spoke for the Democratic Party. A tub-thumper orator, he whipped up the audience with an all-out attack on the Republican shortcomings in the civil rights fight. He denounced the communist threat to America and said he would have been "happier if President Eisenhower in his State of the Union message had proposed higher taxes" for more military spending.

The House Majority Leader then said

Parker, International Teamster

"Senator, after thoroughly investigating the Teamsters for six months . . . I've decided to join them!"

that the proudest action of his life had been to prevent Premier Khrushchev from addressing the Congress last September. He said he had told the President that it was probably necessary to talk with Khrushchev but he didn't see why the Soviet Premier should be allowed in the country to spread communist propaganda.

SYMINGTON'S BOAST: On the afternoon of the first conference day, the delegates met in seven separate area groups and heard speeches by a Republican and a Democratic Congressman from the region. Presidential hopeful Sen. Stuart Symington (D-Mo.) at one of these sessions boasted of his record as an advocate of larger military spending. He said he had an increased interest in civil rights since a trip to Africa last December which impressed upon him that continent's potential as a source of raw materials needed by the U.S. He said: "We've lost China, practically lost India . . . Are we going to lose Africa too?"

That evening the Missouri delegation gave a reception for Symington with free food and drinks; 80 attended. A reception for Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) the same evening drew about 250.

The conference met Tuesday morning in four "subject meetings" dealing with the real, active priority legislative issues —minimum wages, depressed areas, social security and unemployment compensation, and civil rights.

WEAK ON CIVIL RIGHTS: The "subject meeting" on civil rights was the most significant both because this is the major current issue in Congress and because of the crisis in the AFL-CIO on the Negro question. Yet only 30 delegates chose this session, while about 100 attended each of the other three meetings. The chairman of the civil rights meeting, Hyman Bookbinder of the AFL-CIO legislative staff, complained that "not all AFL-CIO members nor all AFL-CIO international unions in their guts" believe in civil rights.

The problem of getting action on civil rights and avoiding ineffective "compromise" legislation was discussed, with many complaints at the AFL-CIO's failure to mobilize its rank-and-file strength in the fight. It was explained that the AFL-CIO doesn't like mass mobilization on the issue, and that it was more effective to work with the Civil Rights Leadership Conference made up of some 30 top leaders of organizations like the NAACP, ADA and the American Jewish Congress. To this, one unreconstructed delegate responded that he didn't have "too much faith in professionals; the Landrum-Griffin bill was handled by professionals."

WEAK ENDING: The UAW predominated at the civil rights meeting, with Auto Workers secretary-treasurer Emil Mazey and other leaders on hand. Challenged by the threat of the Negro Labor Council centered in Detroit, the UAW is trying to counter the impact of Walter Reuther's silence at the AFL-CIO convention in San Francisco when Meany insulted Negro trade union leader A. Philip Randolph, and the subsequent walkout of Negro delegates from the UAW convention in protest against the runaround Reuther gave them on their civil rights resolution.

Many of the 600 AFL-CIO delegates visited their Congressmen and Senators. About 250 remained for the "Report Back" session Wednesday afternoon. Only 100 delegates and staff members were left at the time of the closing address by AFL-CIO secretary-treasurer William F. Schnitzler, but it didn't matter much since he had little to say.

SIX MILLION DEAD JEWS WARN THE LIVING

A world smeared with the broken cross of hate

ITALY: A policeman guards a rally in Rome's Jewish quarter protesting anti-Semitic demonstrations.

PROF. FRANZ BOEHM, chief delegate to the post-war German-Israeli restitution conference, told an interviewer in Frankfurt after the Christmas Day swastika-painting in Cologne: "I think this is a synchronized operation, a sort of rally signal to Nazi and Fascist elements all over Europe." He might well have said: all over the world.

For hatred—like courage—is contagious, as the photographs on this page show, and it takes all the fight-back that it is possible to muster to counteract it.

A call for such action was issued last week by the Jewish Cultural Clubs and Societies (1133 Broadway, New York 10, N.Y.), an organization with thousands of members throughout the U.S., in a letter to Dr. Joachim Prinz, president of the American Jewish Congress. The time has come, they said, "to establish an organized movement against the new Nazi danger, which inherently threatens a new war and subsequent destruction of the entire world." The letter went on:

"The anguished cry, 'Never to forget, never to forgive,' reverberates again and again in our hearts as we read the news." And from the all-too-recent past, the voices of six million murdered Jews call out to the living: Beware the broken cross!

In some places the warning is heeded (see London story, p. 4). But it will take a lot more than Chancellor Adenauer's report that he got loans from two Jewish friends (when he was in need) to reassure Germany's Jews that they have a protector.

NORWAY: At the base of a statue of FDR these words were smeared: "Potsdam Jewish peddler."

ARGENTINA: A synagogue in Piedras Street in Buenos Aires is marred by a crude swastika and the hate-driven words: "Jews get out."

BELGIUM: Reaction—House in Brussels daubed with Star of David and slogans saying: "Long live the Jews" and "Death to the SS."

PENNSYLVANIA: The desecrated entrance to Temple Ohev Sholom, one of the largest in Harrisburg.

MICHIGAN: Bigotry crosses faiths: In Ypsilanti, swastikas on St. John's Catholic Church.

WEST GERMANY OR WEST U.S.: Above, Bad Godesburg on Jan. 5; below, Provo, Utah on Jan. 11.

WASHINGTON MADE UNHAPPY BY AGRARIAN REFORM

U.S. note angers Cuban government

By Kumar Goshal

RELATIONS between Washington and Havana took a serious turn for the worse in the first days of the New Year. The turn was dramatized by an exchange of sharp notes between the State Dept. and the Cuban Foreign Ministry on Jan. 11.

A brief U. S. note referred to "seizure" of American-owned land and buildings by the Cuban government. It protested what Washington said was "the denial of . . . the legal rights of U. S. citizens who have made investments in Cuba in reliance upon the adherence of the government of Cuba to the principles of equity and justice."

Responding swiftly and even more briefly, Acting Cuban Foreign Minister Marcelo Fernandez noted that, contrary to "established custom," the State Dept. and the U. S. Embassy in Havana had made public Washington's note before Havana had had an opportunity to reply.

EVERYONE'S EQUAL: Fernandez reminded the U. S. that the American Ambassador had already been told of his government's "firm position to accelerate . . . agrarian reform, applying equal methods of expropriation and indemnification to nationals and foreigners and referring doubtful cases to competent Cuban courts."

Press reactions in both countries were even firmer. The New York **Mirror** (Jan. 13) accused the State Dept. of failing "to recognize the Castro rebellion as the first stage of a Communist revolution." It added: "The State Dept. will have to use stronger measures than a note to Castro. The unlawful seizure of American property should be tolerated nowhere."

Marcha, Uruguay

In a front-page editorial the leading Havana newspaper **Revolucion** called the U. S. note insulting—penned by a Washington unaware it was now dealing with a free and sovereign nation. The paper said:

"During more than a half-century the Cuban people have been miserably exploited by great monopolies and their money looted by a government which bowed to powerful foreign interests and pressure from the government these interests represented."

THESE DEMONSTRATORS IN HAVANA PROTESTED U.S. INTERFERENCE
They backed Cuba's right, last October, to be independent and sovereign

A DISTORTED VIEW: **Revolucion** asserted Cuba's right to adopt whatever laws it needs for the general welfare of its people and added: "It will do so without violating the international rights which so disturb the North American government every time something happens affecting the interests of [U. S.] 'semi-colonialists' spread all over the world."

Ever since the Revolutionary Government indicated its unmistakable determination to put into effect its program of economic and social reform, the U.S. press in general has given a picture of Cuba and Cuban-American relations which Cubans and unbiased observers have considered distorted. These press reports have given these impressions:

- The U. S. alone was responsible for Cuba's freedom from Spanish rule.
- U. S. investments in Cuba have been almost altruistic, bringing nothing but untold benefits to Cubans.
- By guaranteed purchase of Cuban sugar at a price two to three cents a pound higher than the world market price, the U.S. has enriched Cuba and saved the Cuban economy.
- Washington has nothing but sympathy for the Cuban revolution and the aspirations of the Cuban people; it has only been distressed to find "Communist infiltration" of the Cuban government.
- The U. S. wholeheartedly supported land reform and sought only "just" compensation for expropriated American property.

THE WHITE PAPER: Cubans consider this picture unrealistic, untrue and hypocritical. Many thoughtful Americans, like Rep. Chester Bowles (D-Conn.), find themselves unhappily agreeing with the Cubans. They see a more truthful picture in a remarkably well-documented and dignified Cuban White Paper presented last Nov. 13 by Minister of State Raul Roa to U. S. Ambassador Philip Bonsal. It will have an important place in future Latin American history.

The White Paper was presented in the hope, as it said, that the "regrettable situation" between the U. S. and Cuba "will disappear, to our mutual benefit and in the interest of the respect to which a free, independent and sovereign nation is entitled, regardless of its size, in its irrevocable determination to achieve the full benefits to which it is entitled as such." Among others, the White Paper made the following points.

A LOPSIDED ECONOMY: Cubans do not "deny the noble support and generous contribution" of the U. S. to "Cuba's emancipation." But they consider it "astronomical" to say that they won independence because "a third party presented them with it." They wish it to be noted that they won freedom "at the cost of enormous sacrifices and innumerable courageous deeds" on their part.

American investments, while bringing some "material advancement" to the country, have also contributed to the development of a lopsided Cuban economy. Besides, most of these investments, especially in sugar, "have long been amortized" and have made fabulous profits "since many years ago." In the last 15 years, they "aggregated $700,000,000, of which $548,000,000 were sent back to the country of origin . . . and $163,000,000 were reinvested" in Cuba.

EFFECT OF TARIFFS: In its economic relations with the U. S., "Cuba has actually given more than it has received." Preferential tariffs granted to the U. S. retarded the development of Cuban industries, made Cubans dependent on the U. S. for 90% of their imports. As a result of economic ties with the U. S., "in the last ten years the balance of payments has been adverse to Cuba by more than a billion dollars."

The sugar quota system "has only served to limit" Cuba's sugar exports to the U. S. The price was fixed not to help Cubans but to protect American domestic sugar prices. The U. S. has reserved the right to decide unilaterally the Cuban sugar quota; in the last two modifications of the Sugar Act by Washington, Cuba lost more than $200,000,000. During the two world wars, Cuba lost heavily because of the fixed U. S. price for Cuban sugar when world prices were much higher; the loss during World War I alone was $600,000,000.

AN OLD RECORD? Cubans found little evidence of Washington's sympathy for their aspirations when they opposed the Machado and the Batista dictatorships, both of which were supported by the U. S. The U. S. blocked opposition attempts to obtain arms and overthrow them.

"Communist infiltration" is an old record "maliciously and constantly played" by Cuba's enemies "to promote the conditions they consider propitious . . . to encourage a foreign intervention." The character of the Revolutionary Government is "reflected by its actions and accomplishments, not by labels and the clothing so maliciously ascribed to it."

Regarding the final settlement of expropriated American-owned land and other assets, the White Paper called it "premature to say beforehand" that what Cuba has proposed "will deviate from international law." Others have noted that Cuba's present offer of compensation by 20-year bonds carrying 4% interest was better than the 25-year bonds carrying 3½% interest the U.S. occupation forces paid Japanese landlords when Gen. MacArthur initiated land reform in Japan.

OTHERS ARE WATCHING: The acerbic tone of the Jan. 11 U. S. note to Cuba reflects Washington's worry over the accelerated pace of Cuba's land reform which, as Karl Meyer said in the Washington **Post** (Dec. 29, '59), would appeal to other Latin Americans "impatient for change, resentful of the Yankee giant, and weary of political systems that are outwardly democratic but in reality dominated by a small and myopic oligarchy."

The clash of property rights against human rights, of ill-gotten "legal rights" against "revolutionary rights" would seem to be nearing a climax. In this clash, as Rep. Bowles noted (New York **Times**, Nov. 22, '59), "every attempt—however democratic or reasonable—to overhaul the outmoded agrarian system of Latin America will be misinterpreted as 'Communist confiscation'."

Social Analysis Fund announces grants

THE FUND for Social Analysis marked the beginning of its third year of activity with a dinner attended by 200 persons in New York Jan. 13. Carey McWilliams, editor of the **Nation**, was the guest speaker.

The Fund is an informal organization of individuals interested in furthering research in Marxian theory and its application. It provides financial assistance toward the production of works based on Marxian analysis, and especially as they concern current problems in the United States. The founders of the Fund believe that "the traditional neglect in socialist thinking in the U.S. has had a retarding effect on the socialist and labor movements—a situation which has been aggravated in recent years by the pressures for social and intellectual conformity."

Money is provided through the voluntary activities of the sponsors. The Fund operates without personnel or overhead costs. In two years more than 60 applications for grants have been received from scholars working independently and from university teachers and graduate students.

SIX AWARDS: In the two years six awards have been granted—three in 1958, and three in 1959, announced at the dinner Jan. 13. The six awards follow:

Martin J. Sklar, graduate student at the University of Wisconsin, $2,000—to enable him to complete his study of the background and development of U.S. imperialist ideology since the time of McKinley.

Prof. Paul A. Baran, Stanford University, author of **Political Economy of Growth**, $1,500—to facilitate completion of a Marxian analysis of monopoly capitalism which he is writing jointly with Paul M. Sweezy.

Herbert Aptheker, author of **Negro Slave Revolts, Documentary History Of The American Negro, The Colonial Era**, $1,000—for research expenses in connection with the documentation of his history of the Civil War period which is scheduled for publication during the Civil War centennial, 1961.

Prof. William Appleman Williams, University of Wisconsin, author of **The Tragedy Of American Diplomacy**, $1,500—to assist in completion of his interpretive history of the United States from the sixteenth century to the present day.

Dr. Gordon K. Lewis, Professor in the College of Social Science at the University of Puerto Rico, author of articles published in a variety of learned journals including Western Political Quarterly, Political Quarterly (London), Journal of Politics, $1,000—to assist him in completion of his work to be entitled **America As A Colonial Power: The Puerto Rican Experience.**

Dr. Bernice Shoul, who has taught economics at Harvard and at Bard College, $1,500—to aid with her projected book of essays on the relation between Marxian and classical economics. Dr. Shoul is currently devoting the major part of her time to the preparation of the book for which the award has been granted.

For detailed information about how the Fund operates, and the requirements for grants, write to: The Fund for Social Analysis, 165 Broadway, Rm. 2800, New York, N.Y.

DISPOSAL WAS UNCONTROLLED FOR 11 YEARS

How atom waste pollutes our rivers

By Robert E. Light
(Last of three articles)

"THE MOST COMPREHENSIVE water pollution clean-up ever instituted in this country" began Jan. 13, according to Secy. of Health, Education and Welfare Arthur S. Flemming. The announcement was part of a report blowing the department's horn for what it has done to protect the public against radiation since taking over the responsibility from the Atomic Energy Commission last August.

Although Flemming's report was impressive, the question he left unanswered is: How did the rivers become polluted? The answer is a tale of how irresponsible private enterprise combined with indifferent Federal bureaucracy to doom unsuspecting people now and in the future to bone cancer and leukemia.

For 11 years, 1948-1959, the Vanadium Corp. of America's uranium ore refinery at Durango, Colo., dumped radioactive waste into the Animas River, which flows through southwestern Colorado into New Mexico. Unknowingly, during this period, 30,000 people living downstream from the mill ingested radium in their food and water. The radium, added to the already high rate of strontium-90 in the diet from the nuclear bomb blasts in nearby Nevada, brought radiation levels up to from 2.7 to 4.6 times the maximum "permissible" limit.

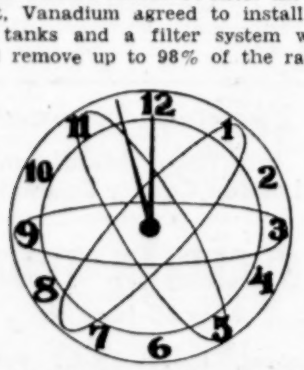
THREAT TO CHILDREN: About 26,000 acres of farmland were irrigated with the radium-loaded river water. There are no longer any fish for a long stretch downstream from the mill because chemical wastes killed off the insects on which the fish feed.

Edward Gamarekian, science writer for the Washington **Post**, summed up (July 11, 1959): "The number of cases of bone cancer and leukemia that will result cannot be predicted at this point with any certainty, but it is extremely probable that a number of growing children in the area will be affected."

The facts came to light last May in a report of a study by the Public Health Service of Flemming's department. The study was done under powers granted the PHS by the Water Pollution Act of 1957. Until then responsibility for checking on radiation levels in rivers had rested with the Atomic Energy Commission.

But AEC officials had passed it on to the mill owners and had done nothing to keep check. AEC officials said that they could not have taken action against the mills, anyway, because regulations on waste disposal were not drawn up until 1957. The water pollution law confused the situation somewhat by giving the PHS authority in the field already covered by the AEC. But, by its inaction, the AEC has since abdicated to the PHS.

SMALL IMPROVEMENT: After the PHS report, Vanadium agreed to install settling tanks and a filter system which would remove up to 98% of the radium



from the river water. Flemming said on Jan. 12 that the clean-up had been "highly successful."

But, thus far, nothing has been done to eliminate the radiation from the soil. Food grown in soil irrigated by the river water, Gamarekian said, will transmit up to 72% of the maximum "permissible" radiation limit.

The Animas River situation is not an isolated case. There are 28 uranium refineries now in operation and about half are dumping radioactive wastes into rivers in the West. A brief PHS study last year of the San Miguel River downstream from mills at Uravan and Naturita, Colo., showed radiation levels as much as 22 times the maximum "permissible" limit.

Studies are in progress on the Columbia and Yellowstone rivers, Flemming reported. And surveys will soon begin in Wyoming on the Bighorn, Sweetwater and North Platte rivers, where there are three mills in operation and two about to begin. Flemming also said a seven-state conference on the Colorado river system will be held soon in Phoenix, Ariz.

UNDERGROUND DISPOSAL: But cleaning up the rivers will not solve the problem. In Grants, N.M., five uranium mills handling about half the ore produced in this country, are dumping wastes into the ground. There is no check on how much radioactivity is getting into the underground wells that supply the drinking water for nearby communities.

Also, disposal practices at AEC plants are open to question. At hearings of the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee last May, the Health Administrator of Idaho accused AEC of dumping wastes from its installation at Arco into underground streams, without knowing where the streams went. At the same hearings, the chairman of a special Minnesota commission complained that the AEC planned to dump wastes from its reactor under construction on the Elk River into water only a few miles away from the water supply that serves more than 1,000,000 people.

These problems of radioactive waste disposal highlight what seems destined to become a major concern in the next decades as the nation moves into a reactor economy. By 1965, the National Academy of Sciences predicts, spent fuel from atomic power reactors will yield more than 20 pounds of radioactive waste a day. Joseph Lieberman, an AEC sanitary engineer, calculated that "hot" wastes may amount to from one-tenth of a gallon to five gallons for every gram of uranium processed. A gram is about four-hundredths of an ounce. Some reactors take tons of uranium fuel.

THINGS TO COME: "On the estimates of the world's use of peaceful atomic power in 2000 A.D.," British science writer Ritchie Calder wrote in the UN magazine **World Health**, "the amount of waste will require 100,000 acres a year as 'burial grounds'."

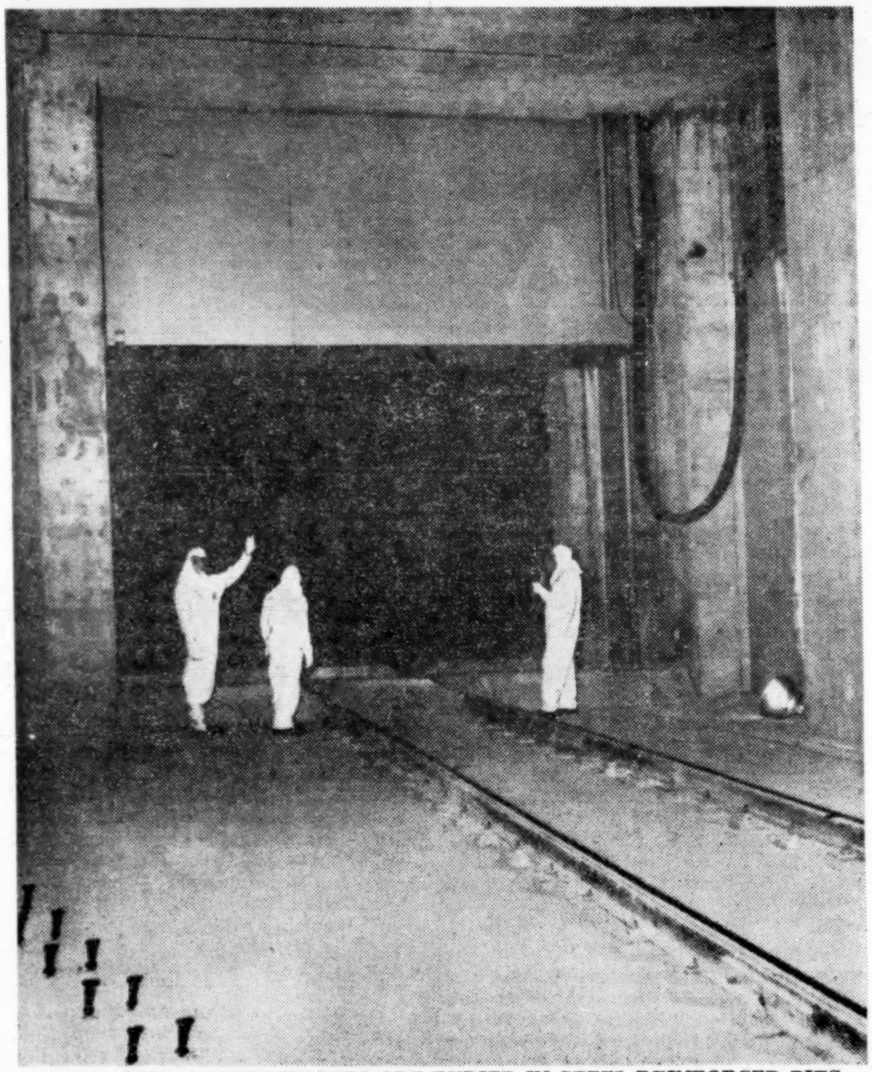
Another atomic waste-producing source which will offer particularly sticky problems are nuclear-powered ships. A committee of scientists of the NAS, which made a study last year, predicted that by 1975 there will be 300 nuclear-powered ships in operation throughout the world. This fleet will produce 908,400 curies of radioactivity a year—the equivalent of almost 2,000 pounds of radium. About one-fourth of this waste will have a radioactive life of about three months. These wastes, the scientists said, might be kept aboard for controlled release into the sea at a later date.

But the rest of the waste will present a major problem. The scientists said that the high-level wastes, such as reactor fuel elements, must be buried on land in deep steel and concrete tanks. The low-level wastes, they said, might be buried at sea but only under certain conditions and with periodic checks.

The committee recommended that no waste be dumped in harbors or estuaries or into coastal waters within two miles of the shoreline. Waste could be dumped at considerable distance at sea, where ocean depths are at least 200 fathoms (1,200 ft.). But care must be used at all times to make sure fishing areas are avoided.

The scientists emphasized that some of their rules are based on assumptions or calculated guesses. They said that a monitoring program of the dumping sites, before and after disposal, was "essential." They also urged that a monitoring program be maintained in each port used by nuclear ships and that an international organization be given responsibility for monitoring and registry of nuclear waste disposal into the oceans.

When the world ends the worry of fallout by abolishing nuclear weapons, it will have to tackle the problem of "fall-up" from nuclear wastes. The shoddy record of private enterprise and the AEC in the field calls for a special Federal agency cooperating with state and local health departments. And with the growing number of nuclear powers, the problem also calls for an international agency.



HIGH-LEVEL ATOMIC WASTES ARE BURIED IN STEEL REINFORCED PITS
Workers in protective clothing stand at a concrete water-filled radiation barrier gate at a burial pit in Hanford, Wash. Contaminated waste is loaded on flat-cars and rolled into the pit.

Who's gooney now?

PHOENIX, Ariz., Jan. 9 (UPI)—Harry S. Truman accused the Russians tonight of using "high-handed and brazen military pressure to force their will on the world" by making a "missile invasion" of the Pacific. [He] said: "This part of the Pacific has no proximity to Russian territorial waters and, on the contrary, it does involve peaceful lanes of commerce and air travel . . ."

New York **Times**, Jan. 10, 1960

•

There is some obvious flexing of the Soviet missile muscle involved in the new rocket shoot. Moreover, the announcement creates an undeniable political and psychological impact—for the Russians are moving into an open-ocean area hitherto ruled only by gooney birds, sea gulls and ships and planes of the United States Navy.

—Hanson Baldwin, military analyst, New York **Times**, Jan. 10, 1960

Civil rights meeting in capital Jan. 31

METHODIST BISHOP G. Bromley Oxnam will head an unofficial volunteer civil rights commission which will hear Negroes' accounts of their fruitless efforts to register and vote at a public meeting in Washington, D.C., on Sunday, Jan. 31.

Testimony of the Negro witnesses from the deep South will be presented to Congress the next day, with the hope of influencing passage of civil rights legislation, including a law providing for Federal election registrars.

On the panel with Bishop Oxnam will be former Gov. Theodore McKeldin of Maryland; presiding bishop George W. Baber of the African Methodist Episcopal Church; Mrs. Angela Bambace, vice-president of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union; presiding bishop C. Ewbank Tucker of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, and Rev. William H. Borders of Atlanta, president of the National Fraternal Council of Churches.

Belford V. Lawson, general counsel of the Natl. Business League, will serve as staff counsel for the commission and Dr. Charles G. Gomillion, president of the Tuskegee Civic Assn., will be staff director. General chairman for the event will be Bishop Edgar A. Love, president of the Council of Bishops of the Methodist Church, Central Jurisdiction.

The hearing will begin at 3:30 p.m. at the Asbury Methodist Church, 11th & K Streets, N. W. Sponsoring organizations are the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights; Montgomery Improvement Assn.; Natl. Fraternal Council of Churches; Southern Christian Leadership Conference; Southern Conference Educational Fund; Tuskegee Civic Assn. and the United Christian Movement of Louisiana.

THE 'DIRTY WAR' IN ALGERIA

French school teaches art of humane torture

By Anne Bauer
Guardian staff correspondent

PARIS

THE TRUTH sometimes travels slowly, but it is no less shocking when it finally comes to light.

During Christmas week, the progressive Catholic weekly **Temoignage Chretien** offered evidence of the existence of a "school of human torture" in Algeria. A reserve officer back from Algeria in the late summer of 1959 had read to the paper's editors some of the notes he had taken while attending courses at the training center for subversive warfare, at Camp Jeanne-d'Arc, in August, 1958. The notes listed five principles on human torture, as explained by a Capt. L.:

"1. Torture must be clean.

"2. It must not be carried out in the presence of the young.

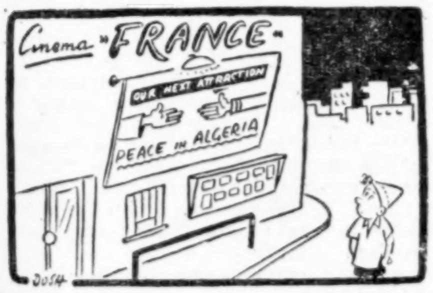
"3. It must not be carried out in the presence of sadists.

"4. It must be undertaken by an officer or a responsible person.

"5. It must be 'humane', i.e., it must cease as soon as the subject has talked, and above all, it must leave no traces."

If these rules were observed, the reserve officer said, torture by water and electricity was permitted.

THE DISAPPEARANCE: A little earlier this holiday season, the **Comité Maurice-Audin** published what it considers its



Ma'ariv, Israel

final findings. Maurice Audin was a brilliant young scientist at Algiers University and member of the Communist Party who disappeared after his arrest by paratroopers on June 11, 1957. He was not seen again, except once a few days later by his fellow prisoner Henri Alleg, author of **The Question.**

The Army claimed that on June 21, Audin jumped from a jeep that was transferring him from one detention center to another, disappeared into the night, and was never found. The Army still officially lists him a "fugitive," and in April, 1959, his case was transferred from the Algiers courts to France where a new inquiry is under way.

The **Comité Maurice-Audin** now reports: "On June 21 the paratroopers, having been unable to obtain any information from Henri Alleg, hoped that a questioning of Maurice Audin would enable them to arrest several Communist leaders . . . They therefore decided on a new hearing. (There follows the names of the soldiers and officers, including a colonel and lieutenant-colonel, who are thought to have been present at the questioning.) During the hearing, Lieut. C. did not succeed in obtaining the information he sought from Maurice Audin. In a fit of fury, he grabbed Audin by the throat and strangled him."

The Army, according to the Audin Committee, staged a fake escape that same night, with a paratrooper in civilian clothes playing the part of Audin.

TORTURE IN PARIS: Denis Berger, a man who befriended Algerian students in Paris and was arrested with several of them on December 5, 1958, was held six days at the Special Police, at the Ministry of the Interior, in Paris. In an affidavit, he states that he was not himself tortured, but heard of tortures practiced on others at Special Police headquarters (as described in a book, **The Gangrene,** which has been suppressed in France). He also saw marks of torture on one Algerian prisoner named Boumaza:

"I had already been struck by his lean perturbed face. I met him on the morning of Dec. 11 in the washroom. We could exchange a few words. He told me: 'I have been massacred. By electricity. They want to make me talk . . . You will get out of here, but me they will keep. Do something for me.' He then showed me purple marks several inches long on his calves. They fitted the description by doctors of the traces left by the application of electrodes on the body."

THE RESISTERS: Torture in Algeria, torture in Paris. But there are people who resist it at whatever risk. **Esprit,** another Catholic review, published in December the letters of a 26-year-old professor and officer in the Algerian Army who last June was sentenced to two years' imprisonment for "deliberate refusal to serve in Algeria." Jean Le Meur, a Catholic of peasant stock, is a native of Brittany, a strongly Catholic province. His letters, datelined Algeria 1958 and 1959, report:

"Last night at ten o'clock I heard cries in a nearby barracks. I went out to see. It was what you think it was. A 'questioning.' A dozen gendarmes stood watching the spectacle from the outside. I don't know what method was used, I think it was electricity. I remained perhaps ten seconds . . . The session lasted

Tvorba, Prague
King-size general

over an hour. Until then, I had heard that these things existed. I know now how these terrible howls that end in a child's sobs can echo in me. I am still almost in a trance of anguish and despair . . .

"It would seem that all those who are thrown into this war come to accept the systematic violence, without reserve. They try to explain to me the usefulness of torture "in certain cases." I have yet to hear a single partisan of this war defend with me the respect due the human person."

MAN OF CONSCIENCE: He explains his decision of "deliberate refusal" to his parents:

"The Church has sought for a long time to reassure the conscience of the faithful engaged in difficult situations, in telling them: 'Don't worry! You are not responsible. It is your superiors who decide!' That amounts to saying: 'On certain occasions, you are an automaton, you are not responsible.' Such affirmations are absurd. In reality, a man is alway responsible. He cannot unload his responsibility on someone else. What I think I discovered is precisely the permanence of individual responsibility in a system that pretends to abolish it. Whatever the circumstances may be, the one who executes is the one who decides."

This young peasant, as he calls himself, "who is afraid of all this, who would rather have worries at my own level and live quietly in my everyday clothes," is one of 60 conscientious objectors at present imprisoned in France. But is he really a conscientious objector?

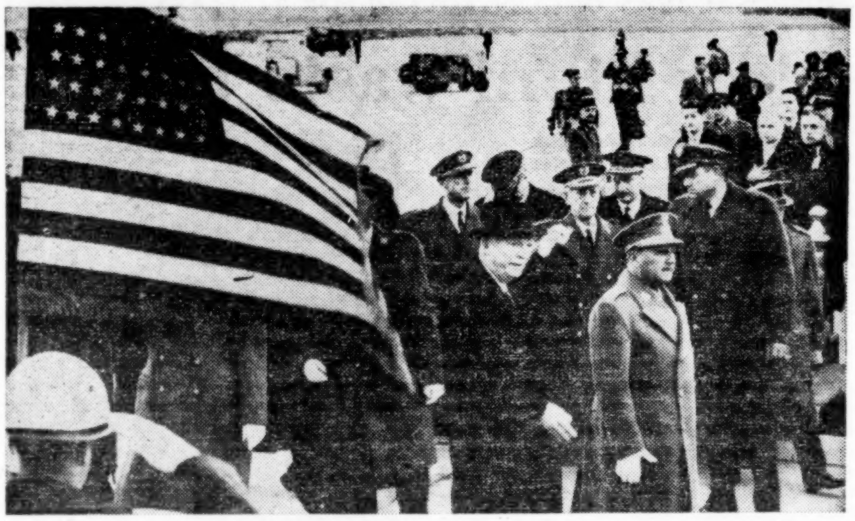
"I am not yet anti-militaristic enough," he writes. "I would fight a war against the Nazis without displeasure. But with them—no!"

The sensitive soldiers

FRENCH parachutists who served under Col. Jeanpierre recently killed in action, were banned from attendance at the unveiling of a commemorative plaque in Zeralda near Algiers.

Calling the ceremony "inopportune," Jeanpierre's successor, Col. Dufour, pointed out that the plaque was made of granite from the Mauthausen concentration camp, where Jeanpierre was imprisoned during the war, and that several Mauthausen alumni were to speak at the unveiling. Dufour explained: "Sixty percent of my regiment are Germans, half of them served with the SS, and this ceremony would leave a very bad taste with them."

—France-Observateur



OLD GLORY SHUDDERS IN THE COLD WAR BREEZE
President Eisenhower is escorted by Generalissimo Franco as they review a guard of honor at Torrejon Air Base during the President's tour last December. Later, Eisenhower spoke on "peace with liberty."

17 YOUNG CATHOLICS JAILED IN MADRID

Rising church opposition worries Franco regime

REPORTING Ike's visit to Franco, the Paris weekly **l'Express** quotes a Spanish press attache as happily summing up their talk: "With Spain there are no problems." Ike's cordial embrace on the Madrid airfield with the Generalissimo, who in 1941 wired congratulations to Tojo on Pearl Harbor, was compared by a Portuguese journalist with "Columbus' return to place a new world at the feet of the Catholic sovereigns." The U.S. has its greatest air bases in Spain, and Franco agreed to go along 100% with U.S. policies in return for "several more years" of U.S. aid to his regime.

The regime does, however, "pose more and more problems to the Spanish people," who recall other visits in recent years by foreign notables—Himmler in 1941, Eva Peron in 1947. The day after Ike preached there on "peace with liberty," the trial opened in Madrid of 17 young Catholics charged with "military rebellion" for distributing leaflets for a "peaceful general strike."

Ceron Ayuso and his 16 co-defendants were charged with having contact with communists and hence, being communists—"poisonous Moscow agents preparing a second civil war." The Madrid Military Region had refused to ratify Ceron Ayuso's three-year sentence at an earlier trial, following top-level pressure to annul the trial on the ground that the sentences were too light.

FRANCO NO PLAYTHING: The reason for this furious attack on "Catholics whose loyalty to the Church is beyond doubt" is that their opposition reveals a deep cleavage in Catholic circles "even more disquieting to the regime than the 'socialist' opposition." Many Spaniards who rallied against the Republic 23 years ago, believing they thus served the cause of religion, "are now detaching themselves from the regime for the same reason."

Indications of this are the strike actions of the Young Catholic Workers, the appearance of many non-conformist Catholic magazines, and the formation of such clandestine groups as the Christian Democratic Left. But on Dec. 27 Ceron Ayuso was sentenced to eight years, and each of the others to four years in prison.

Commenting on "Operation Ceron" and the expulsion of British MP Bob Edwards who came to Madrid to observe the trial, **France-Observateur** says they are designed to appease the fears of nationalists and army brass that Ike's visit "might bring greater tolerance of dissenters." Franco has demonstrated to them that he is "the ally but not the plaything of the Americans."

Europe, Anyone?
Join Peggy Middleton London County Councilor on the
GUARDIAN TOUR
May 15-June 28 to
England, the U.S.S.R., Poland, Czechoslovakia, France, Sweden and Finland!
45 Wonderful Days!
Special Events!
$1,795 Complete!
For Information call or write:
National Guardian
197 E. 4th St. • N.Y. 9 • OR 3-3800

BOOKS

A reviewer confesses

A GUARDIAN review of **Why Men Confess** * should begin with a confession: that the first issue of our paper was prepared in the office of the most confused American of our time, and his name is O. John Rogge, author of this book. He was then a vice-chairman of the Progressive Party, and for some time contributed to our columns.

His theme, as important as it is complex, is one in which even the angels in the field of psychology tread rather lightly. He has rushed into it with an extraordinary melange of undigested history and "Dictionary of Quotations" excerpts which seems designed to make the reader as confused as himself.

Two entire pages are given to listing books whose titles begin with "Confession," which he found in the New York Public Library catalog; a little later we get the Apostles' Creed quoted **in extenso** as a confessional "exhibit."

Somewhere toward the end, in a goulash of Freud quotes and bits and pieces on original sin, self-flagellation, Christian martyrs, fetishes, masturbation, accident-proneness, the Russian soul and Eskimos, a sentence introduces Ethel and Julius Rosenberg as having "subjected themselves to the death penalty." (Unmentioned is the most famous or infamous confessant in Rogge's own legal repertoire, David Greenglass, who sent his sister to death maintaining her innocence before posterity.)

HISTORICALLY, we get a mishmash of people confessing to charges that are known to have been false (Galileo, witches, many Stalin Era victims) and those confessing to what was possibly or

probably true (many counter-revolutionaries and spies, germ-warriors in Korea, etc.). People confessing to what they didn't do are a common and fascinating phenomenon in all countries, as Rogge observes; but confessions to genuine sin or crime are hardly worth writing about except in a manual for priests or policemen.

Similarly, the phenomenon of what cold-war jargon calls "brainwashing" (i.e. conversion of individuals or groups to different beliefs or faith) is pre-eminently worth studying when the new faith is not in the believers' interests, as in Hitler's Germany; but when it is, then a psychological study of those who wonder at the conversion would be more valuable.

Some of Rogge's statements on techniques of eliciting false confessions and converting to false doctrines are brass-hat moonshine, some are echoes of sound analytical work done by experts. (He does not think that "communist inquisitors use force much oftener than our police resort to what we call third degree methods . . . neither do the communists use drugs, hypnotism or other fancy methods.")

THESE TECHNIQUES have, of course, been used since the dawn of history by ruling groups for politico-"religious" ends. One might think that, as U.S. counsel to the "independent communist" government of Yugoslavia, Rogge could afford to spend more time seeking the real reasons why the socialist faith has spread so fantastically fast and far in 42 years. But apparently the Yugoslavs are happy with a man who wants to confess his "belief in capitalism and opposition to communism and to socialism as well" (p. 183).

Rogge seems to be of the view that admission of error under any circumstances is absurd, sinister or both; if one confesses something, one does it "abjectly." Nevertheless he may one day confess his (Freudian?) error in naming the capital of China—brainwashed, as he can plead in extenuation to have been, by the "Peiping"-obsessed New York **Times**.

For my part, I must confess that this book is not worth reading.

—Cedric Belfrage.

**WHY MEN CONFESS, by O. John Rogge. Nelson, New York. 298 pp. $5.*

"Get the idea?"

Drawing by Fred Wright

A tender tale of Hiroshima

HOW REMARKABLE to read a novel about the awfulness of Hiroshima which presents an American in a sympathetic light. And how much more remarkable when the book is by a European who was so deeply moved by the aftermath of Hiroshima that she went there, with her husband, and became intimately involved with the survivors of the Bomb.

But far more than being a book about an unquiet American, it is a deeply moving—even beautiful—story about a simple Japanese family left alive in the train of the Bomb, but suffering visible and invisible scars of that terrible day, 14 years before, when the sun was blacked out. It is about them and their neighbors, the ones who were touched by the poison and as a result lived as outcasts on the fringe of life in the rebuilt city, covering their scars as best they could, hiding the internal ravages so they could work and eat—and live whatever life was left to them.

WHEN YOUNG SAM Willoughby came out of Seattle to Japan, just because he had always dreamed of coming to Japan, he was innnocent of evil. Yuka-san, in whose home he became a boarder, tried to preserve his innocence of what his countrymen had done, partly because of politeness and pride, but mostly because she was a woman without hatred. But little by little the shell of Hiroshima was broken and Sam-san began to see and to understand. If his head was somewhat thick at first, and his naiveté prevented him from absorbing the tragedy, it came home full when Yukasan's husband Fumio finally could pretend no longer and was taken by the poison.

Then Sam began to understand why people had been so furtive, why only half-stories had been told him, why younger sister Ohatsu was fascinated by the white flowers drifting in the river, and why she could not marry the young man she loved. He understood then about the ghosts that hovered over the city and the ones that rested on the river bed. Fourteen years later it was, but the terrible impact hit him and he knew he had to do something about it.

This is a tender story, and just because of the love and gentleness of its people, it is a telling story. For Western minds its simple Japanese life is spread out with care but not condescension.

And its ghosts will stay with you—not to make you feel horror or shame but to feel sorrow.

—James Aronson

THE FLOWERS OF HIROSHIMA, by Edita Morris. Viking Press, New York. 287 pp. $3.50.

PUBLICATIONS

SOVIET HIGHLIGHTS

A Survey of Soviet Thought and Developments

In the January Issue

OPPORTUNITIES FOR DEVELOPING SOVIET - AMERICAN TRADE, by D. Kostyukhin. The history of U.S.-Soviet trade and analysis of the current situation.

A DISCUSSION OF SOVIET CEREMONIES

RADIOELECTRONICS IN MEDICINE, by Academician V. V. Parin, Secretary, U.S.S.R. Academy of Medical Sciences. The use of electronic computers in diagnosis and other developments in medical electronics.

THOUGHTLESS, SCIENTIFIC SENSATIONALISM, by L. Artsimovitch, P. Kapitsa and I. Tamm, Members of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences. Three outstanding physicists take issue with slipshod thinking in popular science writing.

MUSIC AND FRIENDSHIP, by Tikhon Khrennikov and Dmitri Shostakovich. Two composers who visited the U.S. give their impressions of American musical life.

$6 per year (12 issues)
50c per copy

(Single copy orders must be prepaid)

INTERNATIONAL ARTS AND SCIENCES PRESS
33 W. 42nd St. New York 36

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

We Wish To Make It Known To All that
FOUR CONTINENT BOOK CORPORATION
is now under new management that aims to serve our customers better than ever. Reorganization is now under way, and upon completion all orders will be promptly filled.

A large shipment of new books from the U.S.S.R. is expected shortly and will include . . .

- **Contemporary Soviet literature**
- **Russian classics, in Russian and English**
- **New books on science, technology, theater and art**
- **New records in languages of the people of the U.S.S.R.**
- **Handicrafts of the "POLEKHA" art colony.**

We are now accepting subscriptions for Periodika **and the complete works of authors to be published in the U.S.S.R. during 1960 and '61.**

OPEN DAILY 9 A.M. to 6 P.M.
THURSDAYS FROM 9 A.M. to 7 P.M.

Watch for our regular ad to appear soon in the GUARDIAN

FOUR CONTINENT BOOK CORPORATION
822 Broadway, corner 12th St., New York 3 GR 3-2018-9

CHILDREN'S CAMPS

Register Now For
CAMP KINDERLAND
Hopewell Junction, N.Y. (SYLVAN LAKE)
Girls and Boys Ages 6 to 16—2, 4, 6, and 8 week periods available
Moderate rates. Full program of land and water sports. Arts, Crafts, Singing, Dancing, Dramatics, Outing Trips
N.Y.C. Office: 1 Union Sq. W. AL 5-6283

LOS ANGELES

Light a Candle with us

NATIONAL GUARDIAN
Birthday Celebration

DR. ANNETTE T. RUBINSTEIN
noted lecturer and literary critic
will speak on
BEARDS and SANDALS vs. THE GREY FLANNEL SUIT

MR. BEN MARGOLIS
Master of Ceremonies

SATURDAY EVENING FEBRUARY 13
Ballroom, Alexandria Hotel
5th and Spring Streets, Los Angeles

Coffee and Dessert 7:30 to 8:30 p.m.
Program Begins Promptly at 8:45 p.m.

Contribution $1.50
For Information and Tickets Call Jack Fox, WE 8-8065

Soviet arms cut

(Continued from Page 1)

carry out this reduction "unilaterally and independently of the course of discussion of the disarmament problem" with other countries in the future.

Reduction of the armed forces, he added, would in no way affect the defense of the Soviet Union; for it had plenty of nuclear weapons and rockets and the means to send them accurately to their targets; a surprise attack was inconceivable. Besides, he said, Soviet scientists had "in the hatching stage" an even more formidable and "fantastic" weapon.

LOOK TO THE SUMMIT: Khrushchev said he hoped "nobody will suspect me of the intention of intimidating anybody," for he was only describing "the actual state of affairs" evaluated this way by Western statesmen as well.

The Soviet Premier noted: "The clouds of the threat of war have started to blow over, although not as quickly as one could wish." But on the basis of his "frank and very useful talks" with President Eisenhower and Prime Minister Macmillan he felt hopeful that "in the forthcoming negotiations, too, the spirit of realism, frankness and cooperation will predominate."

WARNING TO GERMANS: Khrushchev said he was "profoundly convinced" that all controversial questions "can be settled to mutual benefit and in the interests of strengthening peace" if there was "a sensible regard for the interests of both sides."

For the summit talks he gave priority to (1) complete and universal disarmament; (2) peace treaties with the two Germanys and making West Berlin a free city; (3) a nuclear weapons test ban; (4) improved East-West relations. He reiterated that undue delay in signing the German treaties would oblige Moscow and other willing nations to sign treaties with East Germany.

Eccles, London Daily Worker

"Ah, Dr. Adenauer . . . about this Nazi revival . . . you can expect a few rockets from the British government."

In a forthright denunciation of resurgent anti-Semitism and nazism in West Germany, the Soviet Premier said: "If the rabid fascists who are now being allowed to take the reins of power and command . . . gained the upper hand in West Germany, and if this vermin ventured to crawl out of its confines, it would be crushed in its own den, let alone crawl as far as Moscow or Stalingrad, as it did during Hitler's invasion."

BRITAIN PLEASED: British reaction to Khrushchev's speech was favorable. A London spokesman said: "Her Majesty's government naturally welcomes the news that the Soviet Union intends to make a further reduction in its conventional forces."

The London **Times** (Jan. 15) said that "Russia has carried out its [previously announced] cuts more faithfully than some people believed. It is clearly high time that NATO authorities gave up using the time-honored figure of 175 Soviet divisions as a bogey for frightening their member countries."

The **Daily Express** (Jan. 15) called Khrushchev's armed forces proposal "a powerful, imaginative gesture that sets the pace" for summit talks and said: "He has once again stolen the show by seizing the initiative on an issue of lasting importance. For years it has been the object of Western policy to challenge the Russians man for man, bomb for bomb. Now let the statesmen match Khrushchev on the great issue of peace."

The **Daily Herald** (Jan. 15) said the Khrushchev proposal makes it more appropriate than ever to establish a zone of limited armaments in Central Europe. The **Evening Standard** (Jan. 14) urged Americans to "cease worrying about Russia's military menace and concentrate on winning the battle of peace."

DOUBTING THOMASES: The U.S. press, as usual, was skeptical. The New York **Times called** (Jan. 15) Khrushchev's speech "propaganda" and said his troop cut proposal was "beyond . . . independent verification." The New York **Herald Tribune** (Jan. 15) called the speech "a psychological gesture."

Civilian specialists in Washington, the **Times** said, were "more inclined to accept the Soviet reports of [troop] reductions" than the Pentagon, which was "more skeptical of Soviet claims." Some commentators, while accepting the facts and figures cited by the Soviet Premier, said that the "monolithic" Soviet government could forcibly mobilize the country in a way the democratic West could not.

Most of the rest of the world, however, seemed to take Khrushchev's speech at face value.

A COMPARISON: Many observers noted similarities between President Eisenhower's State of the Union address and Khrushchev's message. Both stressed disarmament, which would open up prospects for greater economic advances; both welcomed the more hopeful atmosphere for East-West talks.

Khrushchev's speech, however, evidenced a thoughtful, rounded program one would expect in a planned society. It was less monolithic than consistent.

Eisenhower's speech, on the other hand, demonstrated the deplorable lack of agreement within the government, and between the government's policies and the people's desires.

UTMOST CLARITY: Between now and the Summit meeting, which begins May 16 in Paris, heads of governments will be holding a series of momentous discussions. During March, Khrushchev will visit France and Chancellor Adenauer will visit the U.S. In April, de Gaulle will go to London and Washington. The Western leaders will meet again, just before the Summit talks, to coordinate their policies.

Khrushchev's speech indicated that he was putting on record with utmost clarity, prior to all these meetings, the broad Soviet position on the means to achieve peace—and the tremendous Soviet achievements and unanimous public support buttressing this position.

Only pressure by the American public, no less interested in world peace, can help Washington achieve similar clarity of purpose.

Bargains galore for home, family and friends! See the GBS Buys on P. 12

Union Sq. rally Jan. 26 to protest anti-Semitism

A RALLY to protest the resurgence of Nazism and anti-Semitism in West Germany and anti-Semitic outbreaks in the U.S. and other parts of the world will be held in Union Square Tuesday, Jan. 26, from 5 to 7 p.m. Community and trade union representatives will speak.

The rally is being organized by the newly-formed Committee to Stop the Revival of Nazism and Anti-Semitism. Further information about the meeting can be obtained by writing Room 911, 160 Fifth Av., New York 10, or by calling committee headquarters at CH 3-3640.

LOS ANGELES

DR. LINUS PAULING
World Famous Scientist and Nobel Prize Winner
will speak at the Annual Banquet of
FREETHINKERS OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
Sat. Feb. 13 7:30 P.M. — Carolina Pines Banquet Hall, 7315 Melrose Av., Hollywood
Excellent Food and Entertainment — Res. $5 per person
MAIL CHECKS BY FEB. 10 TO: Maxine Negri, 1525 So. Western Ave., L.A. 6

KENNETH SPENCER
Great American Bass
Only Los Angeles Appearance
CONCERT
First Unitarian Church
2936 W. 8th St. L.A.
FRIDAY, Feb. 5 8 P.M.
ADMISSION $1.50—Mail orders should be accompanied by check

DR. ANNETTE T. RUBINSTEIN
will speak on
"HOW LOST WAS THE 'LOST GENERATION'?"
Sunday, Feb. 7 1:30 P.M.
First Unitarian Church
2936 W. 8th St. L.A.
ADMISSION $1

ATLAS OPTICAL CO.
M. Franklin (Maury) Mitchell
OPTICIAN
610 S. Broadway Los Angeles
Suite 405 MAdison 2-3530
QUICK SERVICE—LOW PRICES
Park Free—1 hr., Pershing Sq. Gar.

List your property with us!
• Homes - Income
• Expert Service
• Buyers with Cash
• Multiple Listings
Franchi Realty
706 No. Harvard Blvd.
Los Angeles 29 NO 3-9561

PROGRESSIVE OPTICIANS
WM L. GOLTZ and Staff
6225 Wilshire Blvd.
Wilshire Medical Arts Bldg.
Street Floor
LOS ANGELES WEbster 5-1107
Between Fairfax & Crescent Hts.

Real Estate Broker
Raphael Konigsberg
HOME & INCOME PROPERTIES THROUGHOUT LOS ANGELES
DU 7-8962 3855 Wilshire Blvd
NO 3-4874 Los Angeles 5

CHICAGO

IN CHICAGO
Insurance—Every Kind
Professional Service
Plus Personal Interest
LEON KATZEN
330 S. Wells Street, Chicago
HArrison 7-5496

LECTURES

Dr. Annette T. Rubinstein
1960
Cross Country, West Coast Speaking Tour
JANUARY
16-19 Cleveland
20-23 Detroit
24-28 Chicago
29-30 St. Louis
31- 1 Denver
FEBRUARY
2- 3 Phoenix
4- 5 San Diego
6-21 Los Angeles
22-28 San Fr'cisco
MARCH
Portland (Feb.29-Mar. 2)
3- 4 Seattle
5- 8 Vancouver
9-10 Twin Cities
11 Madison
12-13 Des Moines
14-18 Chicago
19-21 Detroit
Cleveland
22-24 Toronto
(A FEW DATES OPEN FOR ADDITIONAL LECTURES IN OR NEAR THESE CITIES. WRITE IMMEDIATELY FOR DETAILS.)
MAY 6-JUN 22—Dr. Rubinstein is leading a 7-week trip to France, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Poland, the Soviet Union, Sweden, Denmark and England.
Address Inquiries To:
Dr. A. T. Rubinstein
59 W. 71st St., New York 23

NEW YORK

SPRING TERM
REGISTRATION
CHILDREN & ADULTS
ALL INSTRUMENTS, PIANO & VOICE
METROPOLITAN MUSIC SCHOOL
18 W. 74 St. TR. 3-2761
BULLETIN AVAILABLE

CITY CAMERA EXCHANGE
11 John St., N.Y.C.
(Between Broadway & Nassau)
8 mm Kodachrome roll: $2.99 with processing. • Rent a camera from $1 per day.
PHONE: DI 9-2956

JACK R. BRODSKY
ANY KIND OF INSURANCE
auto, fire, burglary, life, annuities, accident, hospitalization, compensation, etc. — Phone: GR 5-3826
799 Broadway, N.Y.C. 3. (11th St.)

IN MEMORIAM

We Mourn the Untimely Loss Of Our Dear Friend
Alex Zarin
Died December 23, 1959
Staunch Fighter for Peace
A Group of Friends
From the Bronx

Guardian advertisers help our business. Let's help theirs!

TRAVEL

Arrange NOW
for a trip to
• SOVIET UNION
• POLAND
• CZECHOSLOVAKIA
• ISRAEL
ECONOMY TOURS OUR SPECIALTY from $10 per day
Write for free folder — N-60
We arrange ALL DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN TRAVEL
afton tours
1776 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 19, N.Y.
PLaza 7-9595

CHICAGO

CHICAGOANS
FOR SECURE PROTECTION: Phone
LOU BLUMBERG
HArrison 7-5496
INSURANCE FOR HOME OR BUSINESS - LIFE - AUTO - FIRE - HEALTH
330 S. WELLS STREET

MIAMI, FLA.

Mr. John's
Beauty Salon
271 N.E. 79th St
Miami, Fla.
PL 9-3935
Moderate Prices—High Class Work

CALENDAR

BOSTON

Jewish Peoples Forum
Sun. Jan. 31 11 a.m.
KUMAR GOSHAL, foreign editor, Guardian: **The Cuban Revolution & Its Impact on Latin America**; Town & Country Club, Morton St., Dorchester.
Sun., Feb. 7, **LARRY SHUBOW**: "Nixon-Kennedy or What-for 1960?" Silver Collection.

CHICAGO

THE AMERICAN FORUM
presents
DR. ANDREW C. IVY
Distinguished Professor of Physiology, Head of Dept. of Clinical Science, University of Illinois,
In a Discussion:
CANCER AND ITS TREATMENTS
- Is There A Cure For Cancer?
- Cancer and Dr. Ivy's Treatment.

Questions & discussion from Audience. Representatives of American Medical Assoc. and American Cancer Society have been invited to participate in this Discussion.
FRI., JAN. 29th, 8 P.M.
Ladies Garment Union Building, 15 S. Wacker Drive (large hall), s.e. corner Madison St. & Wacker Dr.
Admission: 90c—Students: 50c.

"OUTLOOK FOR 1960"
Speaker: **GUS HALL**, Gen. Secy. C.P. U.S.A. Sat., Feb. 6, 8 p.m., at 32 W. Randolph St., Hall B-2, 10th floor.
Entertainment. Adm. at door $1.
Ausp: Freedom of the Press Committee.
All Welcome!

Chi. Coun. of American-Soviet Friendship **ANNUAL MEETING**. Help us plan 1960 program. Mandel Terman reports. LeRoy Wolins shows NEW PROGRAM OF SLIDES on European Russia. Sat., Jan. 23, 7:45 p.m., 32 W. Randolph, Hall A-3. Members free, others $1.00.
HUGE FREE LITERATURE DISPLAY.

Hear **DR. ANNETTE T. RUBINSTEIN** "Poetry, Politics & Class Struggle." Univ. of Chicago, Social Science Rm. 122, 1126 E. 59 St. Ausp: University Young Socialists. Don: 75c, students, 35c. Thurs., Jan. 28, 8 p.m.

LOS ANGELES

KENNETH SPENCER CONCERT
Great American Bass, only L.A. appearance
Fri., Feb. 5 8 p.m.
First Unitarian Church, 2936 W. 8 St.
Admission 1.50. Mail orders should be accompanied by check.

ANNETTE T. RUBINSTEIN, Ph.D.
speaking on
"How Lost Was the 'Lost Generation'"
Sun., Feb. 7 1:30 p.m.
First Unitarian Church of L.A.
2936 W. 8 St. Adm. $1

SAN FRANCISCO

SCOTT NEARING—speaking on:
"THE SOVIET UNION SINCE SPUTNIK"
Sat., Feb. 6th, 8 p.m. at
150 Golden Gate Ave., S.F.
Ausp: American Russian Institute

NEW YORK

Thurs., Jan. 28th, at 8:30 p.m.
Africa Today and Tomorrow!
SHIRLEY GRAHAM DU BOIS
Second in new Winter lecture-series
The World Today
- An eyewitness account of the Accra Conference by the only non-African who was invited to address it.
- The "great leap forward" towards African unity and freedom.

Full course: $7.50; each lecture: $1

Thurs., Feb. 4th, at 8:30 p.m.
"The New & Old in Soviet Education"
ELIZABETH MOOS
Third in the "Word Today" series
See next week's paper for details

THE FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCE
Rm. 227 80 E. 11 St. GR 3-6810

Registration Still Being Taken For WINTER TERM
Classes meet once weekly for 8 sessions, 2-3:30, 6:45-8:15, or 8:30-10 p.m.
$7 per class; $1 per session
MONDAYS (Jan. 18 thru March 7)
- H. Aptheker—Current Questions
- E. G. Flynn—U.S. Labor History
- H. Collins—Intro. to Marxism

and others
TUESDAYS (Jan. 19 thru March 8)
- L. Weinstock—Trade-Union Problems
- E. Cantor—The 1960 Elections
- H. Klein—Stages in History

and others
WEDNESDAYS (Jan. 20 thru March 9)
- T. R. Bassett—Negro Liberation
- H. Lumer—The American State
- S. Finkelstein—Art & Dialectics

and others
THURSDAYS (Jan. 21 thru March 10)
- J. Colon—Puerto Ricans in U.S.
- B. Gannett—Eco. of Capitalism
- J. Nahem—Philosophy Seminar

and others
Catalog available with descriptions
Registration 5 to 9 p.m. daily
Write, call or come to:
THE FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCE
Room 227 80 E. 11 St. GR 3-6810

RESORTS

YOU
Should reserve Passover now. Don't miss out on a wonderful spring holiday.
CHAITS, ACCORD, NEW YORK
KERHONKSON 3758

Listings in the Calendar and Classified section are available at 40c a line (five words): minimum charge $2 per insertion.
Copy deadline Monday before publication. Please send payment with copy. Address: Classified, National Guardian, 197 East 4th Street, New York 9, N.Y.

Friday, January 29th
Please note that the regular
FRIDAY FORUM
will not meet this week,
in favor of Conference on
"Economic Challenge of Disarmament,"
on Sat., Jan. 30th, 1-6 p.m.
For full details, see below.
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCE
Room 227 80 E. 11 St. OR 3-6810

Sat., Jan. 30th, from 1 to 6 p.m.
The Faculty of Social Science
sponsors
A Conference and Discussion On
THE ECONOMIC CHALLENGE OF DISARMAMENT
at Adelphi Hall, 74 Fifth Av., starting promptly at 1 p.m.
Chairman: **DR. HERBERT APTHEKER**, Director of the Faculty
Speakers: **ROBERT W. DUNN**, Director, Labor Research Assn.
HYMAN LUMER, Author, "War Economy and Crisis"
VICTOR PERLO, Author, "Empire of High Finance"
Papers: **JOHN EATON**, British Economist and Author "Political Economy"
JOSEPH GILLMAN, American Economist and Author, "The Falling Rate of Profit"
JURGEN KUCZYNSKI, Member, German Academy of Sciences, Author, "The Economics of Barbarism"
GEORGE WHEELER, American Correspondent in Czechoslovakia, "National Guardian," "New World Review"
Audience participation is invited.
Subscription: $1. Registration in advance, daily from 5 to 9 p.m.
THE FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCE
Rm. 227 80 E. 11 St. OR 3-6810

"What's Behind New Anti-Semitic Outbreaks?" **SIDNEY GLUCK**, prominent Jewish lecturer, will speak Fri., Jan. 22, 8 p.m., New York Intercultural Society, 111 W. 48th St. (top floor). Discussion, social, refreshments. Contribution $1.

GALA CULTURAL FREEDOM PARTY
Sat., Jan. 23, 9 p.m. Folksinging, dancing, surprises. New York Intercultural Society, 111 W. 48th St. (top floor). Contribution $1.

DR. HY LUMER, economist and author, speaks on "Perspectives for 1960," Sun., Jan. 24, 7:30 p.m. at Parkway Plaza, 1110 Eastern Parkway, B'klyn. Ausp: Crown Heights Forum. Cont. $1.

Fri., Jan. 29th, at 8:30 p.m.
Hear: **DR. HERBERT APTHEKER** speak on **GERMANY EAST AND WEST**
Peaceful Construction vs. Rearmament
Adelphi Hall, 74 Fifth Av., Rm. 9B
Auspices:
"The German American." Sub. $1.

"Karl Marx & Contemporary American Capitalism." Speaker: **OTTO NATHAN**, Fri., Feb. 5, 8:30 p.m., Ausp: Militant Labor Forum, 116 University Place. Contribution: 50c.

Lenin Memorial Meeting
Speaker: **MURRY WEISS**, on
The Revolutionary Party—
Myth and Reality
Fri., Jan. 29, 8:30 p.m. Ausp: Militant Labor Forum, 116 University Place. Contribution: 50c.

CLASSIFIED

GENERAL

1,000 Name & Address labels, in re-usable plastic case, only $1. Your name and address beautifully printed on quality gummed paper. Catalog on request. W. L. Whiteman Co., **Box 6 NG**, Boston 1, Mass.

RESORTS

HILLBERG FARM (Kerhonkson, N.Y.) Open all year. Unconventional atmosphere, relaxed people, gourmet's table. Natural surroundings, superbly beautiful. Phone: Kerhonkson 8008-W. Lincoln's & Washington's Birthday near—Reserve Now!

Learn the truths in acquiring and maintaining vigorous health the natural way. Enjoy a happy, healthy and productive life. Nutrition—Fasting — Exercise — Lectures. Write for free brochure.
PAWLING HEALTH MANOR
HYDE PARK, NEW YORK
Robert R. Gross, D.C., Ph.D., Director
Clyde K. Miller, M.D., Consultant
Phone: Staatsburg, N.Y., TU 9-2121

NEW YORK CLASSIFIED

MERCHANDISE

AIR CONDITIONERS—Buy Now at Tax Exempt Prices—**SPECIAL**: 1 HP, 7½ Amp., only $159.95. **Standard Brand Distributors**, 143 4th Av. (nr. 14 St.) 1 hour free parking. GR 3-7819.

LARGE SAVINGS ON MODERN FURNITURE! Good modern furniture at low markup. Come in and see.
SMILOW-THIELLE
N.Y.C.—856 Lexington Av. (nr. 64 St.)
CY 8-6010
White Plains: 41 Mamaroneck Av.
WH 8-4788
Manhasset: 2046 Northern Blvd.
MA 7-0444

JANUARY CLEARANCE SALE!
Discounts up to 75%
HELEN'S GIFT MART
287 Amsterdam Av. (bet. 73-74 Sts.)
Helen Milgrim, prop. TR 3-8060

HELEN'S CHINA OUTLET
announces
JANUARY CLEARANCE SALE
with discounts up to 75%
304 Amsterdam Av. (bet. 74-75 Sts.)

SERVICES

MAILING, PHOTO-OFFSET
MULTIGRAPHING
MIMEOGRAPHING
Custom Letter Service
39 Union Square AL 5-8160

If you are thinking of remodelling your fur coat—the most reliable place is:
MAX KUPERMAN
315 7 Av. OR 5-7773
Also: Good Buys in Alaskan Seal coats, Mink Stoles in all styles. Phone for appointment.

UPHOLSTERY CRAFTSMAN
RE-WEBBING & REPAIRS — done in your home: Reupholstery, slip covers, drapes, foam rubber cushioning. Serving all boros. Fraternal attention. HY 8-7887.

BILL'S RADIO & TV SERVICE
Written Guarantees — Itemized Bills
Prompt — Reliable — Reasonable
268 Bleecker St. Phone: WA 9-0813

TELEVISION & AIR-CONDITIONING
UNIVERSITY TELEVISION SERVICE
(Bronx, Manhattan, Yonkers)
150 W. Kingsbridge Rd., Bronx 63, N.Y.
CY 8-0420

FREE LIFE INSURANCE ANALYSIS
Most coverage for least payment
RENE M. SCHENKER
420 Lexington Av., NY 17 MU 3-2837
Personal, business, fire, health, accident

NORMA CATERERS: Now booking for Fall & Winter Weddings, bar mitzvah, anniversary parties at home or temple. Office parties & home parties serviced anywhere in the metropolitan area. HU 7-1561.

MOVING AND STORAGE
EXPERIENCED PIANO MOVERS
Profit by my 20 years experience
Call Ed Wendel, JE 6-8000
on any moving problem.

ACE EXPRESS (formerly Jim's express)
Vans—Panels—Station Wagon
Bonded - Insured, 24 hr. service, $3.50, $4.50 per hour, per man.
SU 7-7378.

BUSSIE BROTHERS (Union Movers)
Moving, storage local & long distance. We buy and sell new and used furniture. 960 Rogers Avenue, Brooklyn. Phone: BU 4-2988 (24 hrs.) or IN 9-3431.

CALVIN FORD
MOVING - - - STORAGE
Good used furniture for sale.
645 Allerton Av.
Phones: OL 2-6795 and 2-9033

BUDGET MOVERS & STORAGE: CH 3-7312. Station-wagon, vans—pickup service anytime, any place—Insured Estimates given.—Economical—PSC 859.

WE MOVE YOU WITHOUT TEARS
Economical, insured household moving
Vans, station wagons—24 hours, 7 days
Local, long distance—small, large
THE PADDED WAGON—AL 5-8343

RED WAGON Moving, storage, packing, crating. Inexpensive, insured professional. Vans, trucks, station wagons.
Any time, any place.
RED WAGON SP 7-2555 **PSC 768**

MARCEL PAINTERS
private homes, apartments, business premises. Reasonable. Anywhere in five boros. — For estimates phone: Nunez, DE 6-2978.

PAINTER—private work our specialty. Good materials. Reasonable winter prices. Phone: JE 8-4113.

London Sunday Express
"I'll get the bad news out of the way first. We're broke."

RELIABLE CARPENTER-MASON
Remodels old houses, finishes basements, installs picture windows; sliding door closets. Garages built. Very reasonable. NI 8-0191, after 6 p.m.

INSTRUCTION

Russian authoress gives private lessons, primary, intermediate, advanced **RUSSIAN**. Day, evening hours. Modest rates. Nina Balanova, SP 7-4836.

FOR RENT

3-RM. APT., modern Green. Vill., rent reduced to $50 in exchange for light janitorial duties. Ideal for couple where wife wishes to stay home yet add to family income. YU 4-7247 after 5 p.m. or week-ends.

SHARE APARTMENT

GIRL will share 3-rm. apt. with same. $75 month. Phone: VI 9-4573.

THE GALLERY

ROBERT BOSWELL was up to his neck in radioactive waste in Long Beach, Calif., last week, and was hoping nobody made waves.

Recently, Boswell was granted a waste disposal license by the Atomic Energy Commission. He owns a tug boat and a barge. His plan was to load barrels of waste on his barge, tow it 185 miles out to sea and dump the barrels overboard. But somehow, he never told the Long Beach City Council. He had already accumulated 1,800 barrels of waste in his yard when he went to the council for a dumping license Jan. 12.

The alarmed council refused to grant him a license and ordered him to get rid of the 1,800 barrels. City health officials said the waste constituted a health hazard because Boswell's yard was only a block from a school. The council also said that he was operating a junk business in a neighborhood not zoned for junk.

The next day 13 trailer trucks delivered 1,000 more barrels of waste.

At Boswell's request, two AEC officials from San Francisco testified to the council that the waste was not dangerous. But their testimony seemed to frighten the councilmen further. They ordered Boswell to find another storage area, get another dock and move his barge out of Long Beach harbor.

Police were ordered to prevent truck convoys from unloading further shipments of waste. Boswell said he expected 5,000 barrels this week.

OHIO SEN. STEPHEN M. YOUNG won the second round in his battle with the Hamilton County American Legion. On the same day the local Legionnaires voted to expel him for speaking at a dinner of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, Young received a letter from the Legion's national commander with "best wishes of all our members." As a result of his fight, the American Veterans Committee voted Young, "Citizen of the Year." . . . L&H Radio & TV Service, near UN headquarters, has a sign in its window: "We Repair Sputniks." . . . British postal clerks were smiling at their work this month over a new canceling stamp the government issued to publicize World Refugee Year. The stamp shows an outstretched hand with the thumb pointing to the right. Queen Elizabeth's face appears on all regular stamps facing left. When the canceling stamp is stuck next to the regular stamp, Her Majesty appears to be sucking her thumb. . . . Rev. Forrest Youngquist of the Westminster Presbyterian Church in Mill Valley, Calif., will step down from the pulpit Feb. 15 to become a mutual fund salesman. He said: "Any calling can be a holy one. I feel I have been called into business as I was called into the church." . . . A socialist discussion club was formed at the State University of Iowa.

London Daily Mirror
"None of your modern shtuff for me—I paint what I shee."

NEW YORK SCULPTOR Jacob Lipkin considers himself "an enormous success." He works at his art year-round although it brings him almost no money. Instead he lives by barter. "I made my dentist a lovely rooster in wood, and he made me a beautiful bridge in porcelain; fair exchange.

"Another time, I carved a squirrel in stone for my veterinary who altered one of my Siamese cats."

But the system broke down on Eugene Gomes, president of Kilian Caster Sales Co. Lipkin made a deal with him for six dolly wheels to move around 1,000-pound blocks of marble in return for a piece of sculpture. When Gomes came to collect his end, he couldn't find anything in the studio he liked. He demanded cash and got a court judgment when Lipkin couldn't produce. A marshal moved in to auction Lipkin's work. But the Legal Aid Society came to the sculptor's rescue and managed to get the sale postponed while trying to arrange a settlement out of court.

Lipkin explained why Gomes didn't like his work: "He wanted something abstract. He and his wife collect abstract art. What's that? Is life abstract, a toothache abstract, children maimed by war abstract? Is love abstract, a tree abstract? Is it abstract to lie on the bow-sprit of a 250-ft. schooner under full sail . . . and watch the whale leap out of the Pacific?

"Abstract art is the fad of tasteless taste-makers who hate humanity and nature. It will pass in time."

—Robert E. Light

Master Institute offers classes in art, drama

MASTER INSTITUTE of United Arts, 310 Riverside Drive, New York, is offering a series of courses in sculpture, modern dance, painting, ballet and choral work six days a week. Classes are continuous and are given for beginners, intermediates and advanced students. The full schedule can be obtained by writing the Institute or by calling UN 4-1700.

RESORTS

ALLABEN HOTEL
Monmouth & 5 St., Lakewood, N. J.
Modern - Intimate - Fabulous Classical Record Library - Free Ice Skating - Allaben Ensemble - Mort Freeman - Jewish-American Cuisine. Entertainment.
Jack & Serena Schwartz
Tel. Lakewood 6-1222.
Reserve Now for January & February

GIVE A SUB TO A FRIEND

A MAIL ORDER SERVICE OFFERING CONSUMER-TESTED MERCHANDISE AT A SAVING

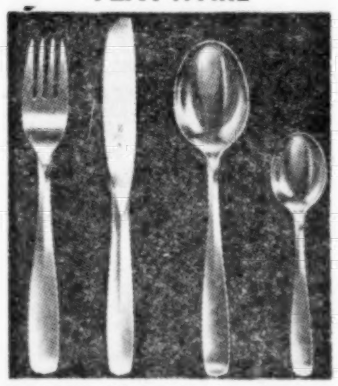
GBS GUARDIAN BUYING SERVICE

Our Once-A-Year "Inventory Liquidation"

January Clearance Sale!

As Guardian Buying Service customers have long known, each January we clear our shelves of all unsold items—sometimes at a tiny profit, sometimes at cost, but always at a substantial saving to you. Here are the odds and ends left over this year. We sold thousands of dollars worth of these items earlier, and now you can get them at even lower prices. They're good to have on hand for birthday and anniversary gifts. Only the number shown are available, so get your order in immediately. For further information on most of these items see the Holiday Shopping Guide.

FLATWARE



GRASOLI "Europa"—54 lustrous pieces of the finest stainless steel you can buy. Service for 8, plus butter knife, sugar shell, ladle, gravy ladle, cake server and salad fork. Satin finish, scalloped blades on knives. Solingen steel. Our rock bottom price, close to cost. Just 7 sets left $29.95

CARVING SET—Beautiful, 3-piece (ham slicer, roast slicer, fork), hollow handle, mirror-polished carving set in wood chest. Formerly $5.95. Just 12 left. **NOW $4.50**

A Best Buy

STEAK KNIVES—6-piece extra heavy, mirror-polished, serrated tips. Were $4.95. 10 sets left. **NOW $3.95**

50-Piece **BERGEN FLATWARE SET**—Beautiful, simple. Formerly $10.95. Just 4 left. **NOW $8.50**

50-Piece **FORTUNE SET**—Satin finish, exquisite flower pattern. Was $14.95. 8 left. **NOW $11.95**

50-Piece **MOSELLE SET**—From Solingen, Germany. New 1960 pattern. Was $17.95. **NOW $13.95**

More Hiroshima Panels are on the way

GBS received a flood of orders for THE HIROSHIMA PANELS, offered in the issue of Jan. 4. Eastern readers, who receive the paper earlier, took the entire 100 in the first two days, and we have 125 unfilled orders on hand.

Because readers in the West were at an obvious disadvantage we have ordered another shipment from Japan. We expect them in early March. We can thus repeat the offer. If you want one of these extraordinary 10½x 14 books for March delivery, place your order NOW **Just $2.95**

MICROSCOPE — 100x-200x-300x with 3 revolving objectives. Fine for beginners. Formerly $5.95. (Similar to illustration above.) 8 on hand. **NOW $3.50**

MISCELLANEOUS

CIGARETTE LIGHTERS — "Side-wheel" type (in silver finish only). Men's, formerly $2.25, **NOW $1.75;** Women's, formerly $2.00, **NOW $1.50**

WOODEN DOLLS—28 little 8" boy dolls and 24 little girl dolls, made in Poland. **$1 Each**

ROLLING READER — The educational word game, with unbreakable plastic word cubes, rolled like dice to build sentences. Was $3.00, **NOW $2.00**

CHILDREN'S BOOKS

Ages 2 to 6

14 **"LITTLE RED FIRE ENGINE"**—A "book with wheels" that tells a delightful story. Was $1. **NOW 75c**

10 **"BIG TRAIN"**—A companion volume of the Fire Engine. **NOW 75c**

7 **ANIMAL BABIES**—An accordion-type picture book that opens into a 70" barnyard! Was $1. **NOW 75c**

11 **LET'S GO TO SCHOOL**—A companion volume to **Animal Babies**, with die-cut figures of children at work and play. **NOW 75c**

GRAB BAG OF CHINESE AND SOVIET CHILDREN'S BOOKS—Many out of print; originally sold 6 for $2. Includes such titles as: A Whiskered Little Frisker, The Chick, The Blue Mitten, The Three Bears, The Fisherman and the Goldfish, Silly Little Mouse & Other Poems, My Friend, Verses for Children. We pick em, you'll like 'em. **NOW 4 for $1**

Ages 8 to 13

20 **THE STORY OF PLANETS, SPACE AND STARS**—An authoritative guide book for young scientists. We sold dozens at $2.95. **NOW $2.25**

Young Adults

PICTURE GUIDE TO BEGINNER'S CHESS, by Al Horowitz. 300 photos and diagrams for beginners. Formerly $2.95. **NOW $2**

HOW TO IMPROVE YOUR CHESS, by I. A. Horowitz and Fred Reinfield. An analysis of actual games played out. For the intermediate player. Was $3.50. **NOW $2.50**

GOOD COOKING WITH HERBS AND SPICES, by Frank Dorn and Eleanor Langdon. How to transform everyday dishes into gourmet delights. Reduced from $3.95. **$2.75**

GUARDIAN BUYING SERVICE
197 E. 4th St., New York 9, N. Y.

Description of Item	Amount

(N.Y.C. buyers add 3% sales tax)

TOTAL

Orders filled only in the U.S.

No COD's. Full payment must accompany each order. Please make checks or money orders payable to Guardian Buying Service.

Name ....

Address ....

City .... Zone .... State ....

When ordering items in color, always specify second color choice.

NEWSPAPER

the SPECTATOR

Peace: Words vs. deeds

The author of the following communication is secretary of the Writers Union of the U.S.S.R. It appeared first at Christmas time in the Times of London.

MY DECISION TO ASK the hospitality of your columns is dictated by a feeling of anxiety from which I have not been able to free myself in the past few days. There is, of course, reason for this feeling: it is the new shock which public opinion has received not only here in the Soviet Union, but everywhere in the East and West.

Politics is not my special field. I should like to speak and indeed can only speak in my own writer's language. But there is no getting away from reality and at the present moment reality is marked by two indisputable facts.

First fact. There has scarcely ever been a time when men, in whatever country, have so longed for and so consciously and firmly demanded peace on earth as today. After two world wars which mercilessly destroyed the lives of two wonderful generations and basely mocked the culture of many countries, peace has become as much a prime necessity to man as bread and water.

Second fact. Everybody understands that peace does not drop from the sky. Peace among nations is organized, and greater rather than smaller efforts are required for its organization than for war. The instrument or mechanism of peace, call it what you will, is in the same hands as the mechanism of war. It is in the hands of governments, in the hands of political leaders. And the general demand for peace is therefore addressed to political leaders. Millions of eyes are watching what the hands of the governments are doing.

This is how things are.

OUR AGE HAS TAUGHT MAN to analyze and divine the meaning of developments in the world and for that reason, as one cannot help seeing, professional diplomats today have to work hard for their bread.

It seems to me that some politicians still either pretend to believe or naively do believe that the peoples have a short memory. Who in Britain, France, the Soviet Union, or in Belgium, Poland and Czechoslovakia has forgotten that the two monstrous world wars were unleashed by German militarism? Nor has that faded from the memory of the people of Germany. The only ones who have forgotten are those who do not wish to recognize this fact or find it a disadvantage to do so.

Sound sense, however, has recently had its victories, as we have all seen. It became impossible in the end not to yield to the general demand for peace; even on the most warlike banners one could read this autumn a warming word: "negotiations." Concessions are inevitable: they are dictated by reason, by common sense.

I was astounded to learn from the press about Britain's decision to set up industrial cartels with Western Germany for the production of armaments. My astonishment was not so much due to the crying discrepancy between the words of the politicians and their deeds; speak of the need for disarmament, while at the same time feverishly increase the production of armaments! It is apparently possible to have two policies presented as one in a manner resembling symbiosis in nature.

IS IT CONCEIVABLE, however, that somewhere in the Midlands, in Coventry, let us say, a worker on the factory floor would not know that he is helping to arm Western Germany? I don't think so. This is evident from the stir produced in Britain by the very first reports of the strange, not to say horrifying, decision to create Anglo-German arms cartels.

I asked myself in genuine bewilderment what had prompted Britain to this hurried move? Why is she so ready obligingly to replace her own generals in NATO by West German generals? Why must she speed help to the Bundeswehr in the production of guided missiles with nuclear warheads?

And this right on the eve of negotiations on disarmament? At a moment of heartfelt approval of the idea of negotiations instead of threats of force? Yes, at this very moment. Alas, so much attention to warheads charged with explosive and so little to human heads charged with the brain of man.

I have faith in the common sense of the talented and hardworking British people who are actively fighting for peace and who do not want to, and cannot, agree meekly and without protest to a decision which is unacceptable and, perhaps, even fatal to Britain and the whole cause of peace. I passionately want to believe that peace will overcome war, will drive it back with the help of things remembered and of good sense.

—Konstantin Fedin

'Africa Today' topic of faculty lecture

MRS. SHIRLEY GRAHAM Du Bois, the only non-African to address the All-African Conference at Accra last year, will be guest lecturer on "Africa Today" in the Faculty of Social Sciences' eight-week lecture series on "The World Today." Mrs. Du Bois will speak on Thursday evening, Jan. 28, at 8:30 p.m.

Registration continues for the winter term classes, which meet weekly in 90-minute sessions, through the week of March 7 at 80 E. 11 St., N.Y.C.